THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862. NUMBER 42

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $8; Country Daily $6; Tri-Weekly $5; Weekly, single copy, $2—five copies or more $1 50; Evening Bulletin $6, if mailed $5.

Money sent in registered letters, only, at our risk.

ADVERTISING RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Weekly Journal—each square (10 lines or less), first insertion .... $1 00; each continuance 50

ALL advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

Chas. Reed, Lexington.	E. H. Haycraft, Elizabethtown.
M. L. Ogden, Owensboro.	W. M. Bricken, Lebanon.
C. L. Kern, Ghent.	J. Edmiston, Crab Orchard.
W. F. Shotts, Vine Grove.	J. Hesolden, Brownsville.
W. M. Orear, Danville.	S. J. Moody, Keene.
J. M. White, Mt. Sterling.	J. D. Smith, Richmond.
J. W. Pruett, Frankfort.	F. S. Kauffman, Hustonville.
W. N. Vaughan, Greensburg.	J. M. Lambdin, Hopkinsville.
S. E. Barlow, Versailles.	Dr. H. L. Givens, Larrange.
W. H. Kirtley, Mt. Vernon.	W. T. Coulter, Paxton.
H. Smith, Jr., Caseyville.	R. M. Chambers, Georgetown.
J. A. Curry, Harrodsburg.	W. V. Garvin, Woodsonville.
C. J. Taylor, Columbia.	Samuel Ray, Jr., Tompkinsville.
J. B. Herndon, Mayslick.	J. A. Richart, Owingsville.
Lab. J. Bradford, Augusta.	J. L. Macey, Cynthiana.
J. N. Smith, Berry's Station.	M. P. Gott, Bradyville.
J. M. Chandler, Campbellsville.	P. T. Estes, East Fork.
J. H. Collins, Scottville.	
G. W. Carter, Sugar Plant.	
Jona. Osborn, Elk Spring.	

The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

We this morning publish an address from General James S. Jackson to his constituents, announcing the vacation of his seat in Congress by the acceptance of a commission in the army. The gallant General expresses the hope that his constituents will approve the step he has taken. In this he can hardly be mistaken; for, though in his resignation they lose an able and faithful Representative, the country gains a soldier of the highest order of valor, of energy, and of skill. The step is one on which his constituents in common with the rest of the country may be fitly congratulated.

General Jackson, we should add, arrived in this city last Saturday morning, under orders from General Buell, and yesterday morning left with General Nelson for the field in the interior of the State. He is now where loyal Kentuckians have long desired him to be, and where his thorough knowledge of the situation and the universal confidence with which he is regarded eminently fit him to be. May he add to his splendid gifts as a soldier the crowning quality of fortune.

Jim Smith, who commanded the guerillas in the attack at Edgefield Junction, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was certainly killed. A member of Gen. Nelson's staff, who knew him well, informs us that he saw his dead body. In the fight, forty members of the 50th Indiana infantry, having their position in a stockade, repulsed four hundred guerillas. Every man of the forty showed himself a hero. The names of the whole number, we are told, have been taken by General Nelson, and their heroism will have its speedy reward.

On the same day, upon which this gallant and successful resistance was made and this glorious victory won, a hundred and eighty Federal soldiers, stationed in a stockade at Manskoe's creek, received an attack from the same band of guerillas, and, after firing two rounds, surrendered. What a contrast between the conduct of the heroic forty and the not heroic one hundred and eighty. The latter, to be sure, are said to have been without a commander, but, if they had been cool and resolute and brave, they could have beaten back the guerillas with great slaughter. There may have been no treason or downright cowardice in their surrender, but there was discredit in it. Any true man would rather have lost an arm than have been concerned in it.

As for the disgraceful affair at Clarksville, our military authorities are expected by an indignant people to punish it with the utmost promptitude and severity. Mercy or forbearance in such a case would be miserably out of place. The prisoners captured by the guerillas at Manskoe's Creek and Clarksville, like those previously captured at Gallatin, all gave their parole without hesitation not to bear arms against the rebel cause until regularly exchanged. This giving of paroles is a violation of a late order of Gen. Buell and will not be tolerated. There is no reason why men taken by the guerillas should accept their discharge upon the parole of not taking up arms. Even if they were to refuse, the guerillas could not bear them off as prisoners but would have to choose between releasing them and putting them to death, and they would scarcely venture to do the latter. At Gallatin, Manskoe's Creek, and Clarksville, the guerillas paroled nearly a thousand Federal soldiers, placed them in other words upon the list of non-combatants, and, if this wretched paroling business were allowed to go on, every guerilla band might go about mustering our soldiers out of service faster than our civil and military authorities could muster them in. To take paroles may be pleasant enough to fellows who want pay for fighting without fighting, but it doesn't at all suit the people who want the rebellion put down and submit to taxation that the work may be accomplished.

It is a scandalous thing that Col. Rodney Mason was entrusted with the command of our troops at Clarksville. He is a poltroon. This was known many months ago — more than a year ago. He was at Bull Run. His own men charged him with seeking a place of safety during the fight, and some of them asserted, that, to their personal knowledge, he buried himself behind a log. His name became a by-word throughout his regiment. None supposed that he would ever presume to make his appearance in epaulettes again. But he persuaded Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, to appoint him to the command of another regiment, promising, that, at the first opportunity, he would wipe out the foul stain upon his name. His next battle was at Shiloh, and there at the first fire of the rebels, he started and ran for his life, followed by his regiment. Gen. Sherman charged him openly with base cowardice. He should have been court-martialed and punished, and we cannot understand why he was not. But, instead of that, the miserable booby was entrusted with the important command at Clarksville, and we see the result. In the name of heaven and earth, how long shall such things be?

It is stated that all such of Pope's officers as were captured at Cedar Mountain are kept in solitary confinement at Richmond and allowed only bread and water. We should like to know what our Government is doing about it. If it were to do nothing, it of course wouldn't be fit to remain a Government.

Horace Greeley has addressed a letter of complaint under his own name to President Lincoln through the New York Tribune. If Father Abraham wishes to reply, the columns of the Louisville Journal, though much crowded, are open to him.

In one month from this time, the flag of our country will wave over Charleston—or at least over the spot where Charleston now is.

COL. NETTER'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.—The gallant Netter, whose regiment of mounted infantry is not yet quite full, has received authority from the Military Board to fill up his corps. He has already five or six full companies, and will receive additional recruits at Hartford, Ky., until the ranks are full. Col. Netter has already won distinction in the present war, and he will earn other and brighter laurels. Those who enlist under his banner will share these honors with him.

We learn from Frankfort that all mounted men will be received which offer during the next thirty days. Each one who furnishes his own horse will receive an allowance of forty cents per day, and, in case his horse should be shot in the service, he will be remunerated for the loss, provided the compensation shall not be fixed at a sum above ninety dollars.

As apropos to the Pecksniffian memorial sent by the Liverpool shippers and merchants to Earl Russell complaining because their ships, laden with arms and ammunition for the rebels, have been seized in the Bahamas by our watchful war cruisers, the New York Times relates the good story Sidney Smith used to tell of a friend of his who, when Finchley Common, the favorite preserve of highwaymen, came, in the progress of improvement, to be inclosed, and the footpads lost the opportunity of exercising their gallant vocation, proposed to draw up for them a petition to the House of Commons, running somewhat after this wise: "We, your loyal highwaymen of Finchley Common and its neighborhood, having, at great expense, laid in a stock of blunderbusses, pistols, and other instruments for plundering the public, and finding ourselves impeded in the exercise of our calling by the said inclosure of the said Common of Finchley, humbly petition your honorable House will be pleased to assign to us such compensation as your honorable House in its wisdom and justice may think fit." This petition is the very parallel of the Liverpool memorial, in which the smugglers of articles contraband of war say they "view with considerable anxiety the *hostile attitude* assumed by the Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters!" and think, with their Finchley prototypes, that if allowed to go on, "very disastrous consequences will ensue to your memorialists and other merchants and shipowners!" And they pray, just as the indignant footpads did, that steps may be taken to "protect" them and "put a stop" to these meddlesome Yankee cruisers! With the Times, we can freely forgive Earl Russell for all his gammon about the stone blockade, and give him a large margin for future abuse of the Americans, in return for his very capital rejoinder to the Liverpool memorialists, wherein he replies that all they say of their losses in the pursuit of their efforts to aid their friends is doubtless true; but adds that the true remedy is for them to "*refrain from this species of trade.*" He furthermore completely justifies the vigilance of our cruisers, and concludes by reminding the memorialists that it is "the duty of Her Majesty's subjects to conform to Her Majesty's Proclamation, and refrain from furnishing to either of the belligerent parties any of the means of war which are forbidden to be furnished by that proclamation."

This is well and justly said. "It is," as the Detroit Free Press forcibly remarks, "an unqualified admission, by a high officer of the British Empire, that the complaints made by the people of this country, that England is the chief source of supply of the material of war to the rebels, is true. It is to be hoped that not only the citizens of this country but of all other civilized countries, and especially our neighbors in Canada, will 'stick a pin' here. The fact here acknowledged is not only important now, but may become more so in the progress of events. However this may be, it will be well for the British people to observe Lord John's advice. What they suffer from the war is not the fault of the Federal Government, but of the rebellion, and the rebellion could not live thirty days without the assistance of these very memorialists. The success of the Federal Government is the only panacea for the difficulties which surround the British people, and that success, to be availing, must be *rapid*. To prolong the war is not to dissolve the Union, it is only to make the revolted States a desert—to so disorganize their industry, destroy their productions, and, in a word, so exhaust them that they will be of very little importance to the commercial world for many years to come. The Federalists have no idea of abandoning the struggle. No man in the country is this instant bold enough, we might add, criminal enough, to even suggest the partition of the Union. Neither the prospect of taxation, nor the fear of a draft, cause the people to shrink an instant from the contest. All that British merchants can do in the future is, what they have done in the past. They may 'aid and comfort' the rebellion, they may impose greater sacrifices of blood and treasure upon us; but they cannot alter the result. The Federal government will be triumphant. The people will submit to levy *en masse* before they will surrender to force one inch of soil over which the flag has ever waved. It is precisely in this respect that British opinion has made a mistake. It has not recognized the *earnestness* of the loyal States. Perhaps it will be enlightened when it learns the success of the last enormous demands for troops, of whom nearly three hundred thousand are already *voluntarily* enlisted, and to acquire the remaining three hundred thousand of whom, in the same manner, requires only a few days' delay before resorting to a draft. A people who are not thoroughly aroused would be incapable of such patriotism. The contest must reach the heart, the intelligence of nearly every man, woman and child in the country, to enable the Government to make such a display of power by a simple appeal to its citizens. We trust that the English people will see this and act upon it—that they will learn now, at least, that *their* true interests are with the National Government; that the real source of their grievances is the rebellion." Most heartily do we second this hope, yet we do not cherish it confidently, nor should the American people. We must put our trust in ourselves not in the English people.

THE FIGHT AT THE FALLS OF GUYAN.—The Sandy Valley Advocate says that on Saturday last, Captain Smith, with 70 Home Guards, from Lawrence and Johnson counties, Kentucky, went over into Virginia to look after Witcher's guerilla band, with which Major Hall, with part of a company of the 4th Virginia, a few days previous had a fight, in which he lost his life. Captain Smith fell in with the enemy about six miles below Warfield, Ky., where skirmishing commenced. The rebels, numbering 208, were soon routed, and took to the woods in every direction. Captain Smith sent out detachments of his men in all directions to hunt up the rebels. One detachment under Captain Smith, numbering 11 men, came across 60 rebels at the Falls of Guyan, where a severe fight took place, lasting several hours, and resulting in the defeat of the rebels. Captain Smith lost two men killed and three or four wounded. The rebels lost nine killed, thirty prisoners, thirty horses, and about forty muskets. They were completely and thoroughly whipped and utterly routed.

The eleven men who did this fighting are entitled to much credit for their bravery and gallantry. They are a noble band of heroes, and we feel proud to call them Kentucky mountaineers. Of such material are the men made who inhabit our mountain country.

Capt. Smith is making preparations for another expedition against the thieving rebels who infest Wayne and Logan counties, Va. Wherever he comes across bands of the enemy he will be sure to leave his mark. He is a fighting man, and knows exactly how to fight in the woods, having had a good many years' experience in the far West among the Indians.

MILITARY MATTERS.—Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, the commander of the new military department of the Ohio, will make his headquarters at Cincinnati, and will depart for that city today. Maj. Gen. Nelson has been placed in command of all the troops in Kentucky that may be forwarded to Lexington and Lebanon, and will take the field. Brig. Gen. Boyle will have command of all other troops in Kentucky, his headquarters to remain in this city. Brig. Gen. Jas. S. Jackson will have command in the field of all the cavalry in the State. Generals Nelson, Jackson, Manson, and Craft left this city yesterday for Lexington.

COFFEE'S FLEEING FORCES.—Information had been received at headquarters in St. Louis from Springfield, Mo., stating that Col. Wright, commanding Brown's forces, passed Carthage in pursuit of Coffee yesterday. On the 20th he came up with the rear guard of the fleeing rebels, and killed twelve, captured thirty-one, and a large number of horses and other property. The Kansas troops, under General Blunt, were a few miles in the rear, coming to his support. It is said that all rebels of bad character in the Southwest are following off Coffee, and thus the country is being drained of a worthless and troublesome element of its population.

ANOTHER REVERSE.—There is a painful rumor in the city to the effect that Col. Metcalfe's cavalry command has had an engagement with Col. Scott's rebel cavalry in Madison county, and Col. M.'s forces had been cut to pieces. We have no details of the fight. It is said that the rebel force outnumbered Col. Metcalfe's command in the ratio of two to one.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1862.

We have learned that the draft is not to take place in our State until the 21st of September. We are unprepared to say whether or not this postponement is good policy, it certainly gives our people the amplest time and opportunity for doing whatever they have the patriotism and the nerve to do in filling and augmenting the armies of the United States. And we earnestly trust that the time and opportunity will be improved in a manner worthy of the character of our State, and highly honorable to her. It is our ardent and our sanguine hope that the prompt and general forth-pouring of her volunteers will leave no necessity for executing the draft within her borders.

There are reasons, peculiar reasons, and strong reasons, why very much should be expected from Kentucky at this time. There are good reasons probably why more should be confidently expected from her in proportion to population than from any other State in the Union. The fame of her sons as a fighting people is historical and world-wide. That fame has been earned by the profusest expenditure of toil and blood. Her martial glory has been to her an invaluable possession. It has been to her children a passport everywhere. The name of Kentuckian has been for nearly three-fourths of a century and still is another name for chivalric daring. And now let that proud, high name be sustained and advanced. Let none ever be able to say in the coming time, that Kentuckians, in the crisis of their country's destiny and their own, when the roar and clash of battle were heard on every hand, and blood was dying her own soil, waited for a draft to force them into the conflict. If such a thing could be said, her moral power, her prestige, would be sadly impaired.

And it is most especially to be considered that Kentucky is more directly and by far more deeply concerned in the struggle now raging in our land than almost any other State. At this moment, she is its bloody and half-desolated theatre, and is no doubt destined to continue so while it lasts. The rebel hosts invaded her and seized upon and occupied her strongholds when she was more than willing to stand aloof from the conflict, and now rebel armies are marching and countermarching within her limits, and rebel predatory bands are scouring the land in all directions, stealing and ravaging and devastating and murdering. Other States are sending their thousands for her rescue from the power of her fierce and desperate invaders; the gallant sons of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, &c., are rushing hither to give their lives freely to save her from rebel hate and vengeance; and surely it would be a burning and everlasting shame if she herself, thus nobly aided, were not voluntarily to furnish any required number of bold hearts and strong arms to co-operate in the work of expelling the insolent foe. The preservation of the Union, though necessary to all the States North and South, is more necessary to her than to almost any other. The division of the Republic would leave no earthly hope for the present generation of her people or for their posterity. Go with which section she might, hers would be the wretched condition of a frontier State, desolated perpetually by horrid border strifes and for the greater part of the time by regular wars between rival and hostile Governments. She cannot live, she cannot exist, without the Union. It is as necessary to her as the vital air. Come what may, she must never think of surrendering it. She has money and blood and sinew to spare, but the Union she cannot, must not, will not spare. She can afford to see all her homes swept away and the children that are her pride and glory stark and cold upon the red battle-field, but she cannot afford, God knows she cannot afford, to behold the Union destroyed.

THE ATTACKS ON GEN. BUELL.—We have the means of knowing that distinguished military officers, who, for some months past, have been familiar with Gen. Buell's position, are amazed at the numerous attacks made upon him throughout the country. They say, that, so far from doing nothing as charged, his whole army has been engaged with the most untiring activity and energy in maneuvres upon a grand scale, the purpose being to prevent Gen. Bragg, with his 60,000 men, from penetrating the rich lands of East Tennessee.

After the fall of Corinth, the army of the Ohio lay in line with the right at Tuscumbia, Ala., and the left at Battle Creek near Chattanooga. The enemy massed 60,000 men at Chattanooga, intending to pass the river at that point and to march by way of the Sequatchee valley over to McMinnville and through Murfreesboro to Nashville and thus to turn the left of Buell's army. By the time Bragg was ready to commence this important movement, Buell changed his front, swinging his whole line so that the right which was at Tuscumbia became the left at McMinnville, while another army lay from Battle Creek to McMinnville ready to concentrate and crush the enemy at whatever point he should attempt to pass into Middle Tennessee. The rebels, having the railroad along the Tennessee river entirely at their command, moved their troops with great rapidity from Chattanooga to Knoxville and *vice versa*, seeking a point to penetrate into Middle Tennessee, but were foiled everywhere.

During the whole summer, Gen. Buell has been manœuvring against double his own force in the most masterly manner, and always with success. Nothing could surpass the rapidity of the marches of his division. For weeks together, officers and men have been without the shelter of tents, but they have been invariably at the point indicated at the time indicated and eager for battle. There is in the United States armies no better General than Buell. But he is honest and conscientious, and unfortunately there are a good many people that don't like that sort of an officer. The country knows that it owes him much for what he did at Shiloh, and it will yet learn that it owes him much for what he has done since and is still doing.

A DELEGATION FROM NEW ORLEANS.—We find the following Washington despatch in the New York Herald:

The New Orleans Delegation.—The New Orleans delegation, composed of Judge Roselin, Drs. Coleman and Bullitt, have received much attention from the President and the Cabinet. They have had several interviews with the President and Secretary of War. A few days ago they dined with the Secretary of State. Yesterday they dined with the Secretary of the Treasury. They have received the most flattering consideration and confidence of the Administration.

We understand the object of this delegation of prominent and influential citizens of New Orleans is to confer with the authorities at Washington respecting the condition of affairs in Louisiana with the view of forwarding the public cause therein. As auxiliary to this end, the delegation, if we are not misinformed, seek the release on certain conditions of Mr. Soule, and, by direction of the Secretary of War, have in fact proceeded to Fort Lafayette, for the purpose of holding an interview with that distinguished state-prisoner. We know nothing in particular concerning the case of Mr. Soule, but, as he is known generally to have held out to the last against the secession of Louisiana, we can readily conceive that under certain circumstances his release might be not only proper but advantageous to the public cause. Such is clearly the opinion of the delegation in question; and, with their undoubted loyalty and full knowledge of the case, they can hardly err in the conclusion they may reach, after an interview with the prisoner. The public may safely confide in their integrity, judgment, and intelligence. The Bullitt mentioned in the despatch, we may add, is Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., so well-known in this city as a sterling patriot and gentleman.

We are authorized to announce Edward R. Weir, Sen., of Greenville, as a candidate for the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of Gen. James S. Jackson.

Mr. Weir requires no commendation from us to the people of the Second District. His steadfast loyalty, his ability, his intelligence, his great personal worth, are known and acknowledged by every inhabitant of the District. He fills completely the Jeffersonian standard of fitness. He is honest, capable, and, amidst the sharpest sacrifices of this trying hour, faithful to the Constitution. He is thoroughly and eminently worthy the place he seeks.

Our military authorities are determined to whale the rebel marauders soundly in Kentucky and Tennessee. Several whaling expeditions are on foot.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, August 25, 1862.

The House this morning passed an act to amend the penal laws. It provides that if any person or persons shall, within this State, hold any secret or public meeting, or unite with or belong to any secret club or association known to be intended to effect, promote, or encourage the separation or secession of this State from the government or union of the United States, or to effect, promote, or encourage the incorporation or union of this State with the so-called Southern Confederacy, every such person, upon conviction, shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years. If any person shall conspire, or combine with others, to levy war against this State, or give aid and comfort to the enemies of this State, whether foreign or domestic, within this State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years. If any person or persons in this State shall knowingly display to public view what is commonly designated the secession flag, or any like symbol, with a view and intent to excite seditious feeling, it shall be deemed evidence of disloyalty, and shall be in law a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. If any person shall, within this State, seduce, entice, or persuade any other person to commit any of the offences which are prohibited by this act, and such offence be committed, the person who so seduced, enticed, or persuaded, shall, on conviction, be sentenced to suffer such punishment as the person committing said offence would be liable to suffer as a punishment for the crime so committed by him. If any person within this State shall seduce, entice, or persuade any other person to commit any of the offences which are prohibited by this act, though such offence has not been committed, the person who so seduced, enticed, or persuaded another, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

A bill has passed both Houses providing that there shall be established in the city of Louisville, or such other place as the Governor may indicate, a Medical Commission, to consist of three persons learned in the medical profession, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications and professional skill and character of such applicants for appointment in the medical staff of volunteer regiments, organized or to be organized in this commonwealth for State or Federal service as may be referred to them. The members of this Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and all vacancies in the Commission, whether by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled in like manner. The Commission shall examine only such persons as may be referred to it by the Governor, and shall report to the Adjutant General the result of their examination, stating first whether the applicant be or be not qualified to enter the service, and if qualified, to designate the grade on the staff for which his application may be properly considered. The Board is to be compensated by a tax of ten dollars to be charged to the applicant for examination. No candidate shall be required to appear before the Commission who has heretofore received a certificate of qualification from the United States examining Board, or of any one of them. This will have a very beneficial effect in improving the medical officers of our army, and there is improvement needed.

There was a very interesting debate in the House this morning on a bill to compel all teachers to take an oath of allegiance. Mr. Turner, of Montgomery, and Judge Underwood, of Warren, doubted the expediency of such action, and were fearful that it would exasperate. The latter gentleman was willing to vote for a bill if it was not retrospective, and if it did not apply to the officers of incorporated colleges, with whom the State had made a contract. The venerable gentleman in the course of his remarks, told us that he had been forty-nine or fifty years engaged in the public service, but he certainly in that long series of years has never legislated to tie the hand of a Government by incorporating a nursery of treason or a hot bed of crime, without reserving the power to crush the treason and punish the crime. There is a difficulty in the way of any such law, which springs from the fact that rebels have been invited to return and become good citizens, with a promise of forgiveness and amnesty. If a teacher has come back upon such invitation, and has since then behaved himself as a loyal citizen, it would be obviously unjust to tender such an oath to him. Mr. Wolfe replied at some length to these views. He was for stern and defiant resistance to the rebellion, and he would not stop to inquire what steps would exasperate the rebels. The lenient policy had prevailed too long; when Kentucky desired to be neutral, her territory was invaded with the avowed intention of subjugating her and holding her as a conquered State; her territory was declared so essential to the Confederacy that it must be acquired by subjugation and conquest. A great crime has been committed, and the spirit of our laws demands expiation and will not be satisfied to extend forgiveness upon repentance. In the face of this giant rebellion, it will not do to quote the maxims found in the Scriptures, however valuable they may be in an ethical view. If the rebellion smites one cheek, we are not to turn the other, and if the Saviour pardoned the woman taken in adultery, we are not to forgive those who have indulged in political harlotry. Mr. Rankin likewise made a capital speech in support of the bill, but the House adjourned at two o'clock without coming to a vote, Mr. Huston, of Clark, having the floor.

The Senate this morning refused to extend for another year the law extending the return day of executions, popularly known as the "Stay Law." J. S. W.

ANOTHER STATEMENT ABOUT THE DRAFT.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says the Government is inclined to accept money in lieu of personal services from persons who are drafted. The writer says that a number of New York gentlemen, acting in harmony with the Union Defence Committee, had a conversation with Secretary Stanton in regard to certain features of the conscription. They report that not only is Mr. Stanton, but the President also, anxious that the draft should be extended in such manner as will occasion the least inconvenience to the people. The draft probably will not be an indiscriminate one. A distinction will be drawn between persons who have families dependent upon them and persons who have no such incumbrances; and, in regard to substitutes, the assertion of the Tribune that the Napoleonic system will be adopted, is substantially correct, that is to say, "the price of the substitutes will be fixed by the Government, and any man, by paying $200 or $300, will be permitted to remain at home. The amount will be offered by the Government as a bounty, which will fill the ranks of the Union armies immediately. In the course of a few days it is believed that an order will be issued from the War Department giving the weight of authority to these suggestions.

Correspondents have been excluded from the United States armies in Virginia, and very little intelligence is allowed to come by telegraph, but we are permitted to know that a conflict is daily going on across the Rappahannock, that the rebels have been repulsed in several attempts to get to the north bank of the river, and that, upon one of these occasions, they sustained a heavy loss in prisoners.

So far as we can see, all now looks well upon the Rappahannock. We feel anxiety, but no alarm. A general conflict between those great hosts seems about to take place, but we await the result with calm, high confidence. The battle must probably be fought on the Federal side without the aid of the many thousands of noble volunteers now rushing to the grand theatre of war, yet we cannot doubt that the united armies of Virginia and the Potomac, however much outnumbered by the rebels, will prove not only invincible but resistless.

The band of the Eleventh Michigan Infantry, which musical organization has been mustered out of the service, is in the city at present.

A Mississippi paper speculates upon the possibility of Breckinridge's being cut off. Pity he couldn't be cut off just back of his ears.

The New Ironsides has left Philadelphia upon her first expedition. She left with sealed orders. She is believed to be invincible. Unless the best judges of naval offence and defence are at fault, she is capable of encountering successfully a dozen ordinary men-of-war, capable of sinking anything afloat, and capable either of passing by the strongest rebel fort upon the continent or taking her position directly in front of it and battering it with her terrible guns at leisure.

For the present the New Ironsides and the Monitor are the two monarchs of the deep. Perhaps they are at this time co-operating together. No doubt we shall have exciting news from one or both during the present week. If any Southern rams are to be found, they will be rent like common sheep, no matter though they be directly under the protection of the paws and jaws of the most powerful rebel watch-dogs in the shape of forts and batteries.

GEN. COX AT PARKERSBURG.—General Cox, of the Kanawha army, with about seven thousand of his men, was at Parkersburg on Thursday. The infantry and artillery came down on boats, and the wagons by land. Two regiments left Parkersburg on Thursday night for Washington City, to which point the whole force is destined, *en route* to the army of Gen. Pope. The Wheeling Inteligencer says Gen. Cox leaves about five thousand soldiers in the Kanawha valley, who will also be soon relieved by new troops. The Kanawha soldiers have been so long in the woods that they acted like wild men when they reached Parkersburg. Those who have passed safely through the fatigues of the Kanawha campaign are said to have come out stronger and more rugged than ever.

It was mentioned in our despatches yesterday from Cincinnati, that Cassius M. Clay was there and would be assigned a command in a few days by Gen. Wallace, Commandant at that post. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Clay proffered to Gen. Wallace any military service he could render, and Gen. W. has decided to give him a temporary appointment for the performance of specific duties in Kentucky. We may expect from Mr. C. the most energetic kind of work, and certainly it will not be within his prescribed province to carry into practice any peculiar views he may have as to slavery in connection with the prosecution of the war.

There appears to be a strong and universal desire to know who will be designated by Gen. Halleck to lead the combined armies of Virginia and the Potomac. The New York Tribune is confident that it will be General Burnside. Some think that it will be General Pope. Others General McClellan. We think that it will be the latter. The designation at all events will no doubt be the proper one.

Gen. Halleck has a profound knowledge of military men, and we are confident that his judgment in this case will be right.

Thirteen hundred rebel prisoners left Camp Morton, Indianapolis, for home on Saturday, eight hundred on Sunday, and all the rest were to leave yesterday. But where are Pope's officers who were captured by the rebels at Cedar Mountain? Have any of them been discharged from their solitary confinement at Richmond? Why should we give up all our Confederate prisoners when the Confederate Government keeps a portion of the very best of ours in solitary imprisonment and announces its determination to keep them thus till the end of the war upon a diet of bread and water?

According to the latest accounts from Cumberland Gap, the position of Gen. G. W. Morgan's Division at that place was very critical. He had a rebel force doubly numbering his own in front and daily increasing, and a formidable force in his rear. His supplies are cut off, and they must be restored. The road must be opened to him from Lexington at once. This is Gen. Nelson's business, and therefore it will be done.

Gen. Cass made a ringing speech at Hillsdale, Michigan, recently, urging enlistments, and heartily espousing the cause of the Union. He said the differences of the past, if not forgotten, should be adjourned till the standard of the Union again floats, unopposed, from Maine to Texas, and to the Pacific Ocean.

Some men are honest enough to acknowledge themselves thieves and robbers, and Yancey is honest enough to declare himself the advocate of an absolutely despotic form of government.

It is said that a great many young men are at present down with severe attacks of white liver.

AN ARRIVAL FROM NASHVILLE.—A party of twelve persons, who left Nashville at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, arrived here by railroad last evening. The party consisted of Mr. W. E. Ruble, the sutler of the Fifty-first Indiana regiment, a Captain, and ten men. They came as far as Springfield, twenty-five miles out on the railroad, on a special train that was sent out to capture a quantity of contraband flour. The flour, consisting of three car loads, was captured and taken back to Nashville.

Mr. Ruble informs us that General Buell's army is on the march toward Knoxville and Chattanooga, the object being to confront General Bragg's forces, which are believed to be in motion for some point in Kentucky or for Nashville, he having left Chattanooga. Our army had left Stevenson and Battle Creek. General Buell left Huntsville on Thursday last, and spent Friday night at Deckerd, pursuing his march on Saturday.

The Federal loss in the engagement at Gallatin was but fifty in killed, wounded and missing. A rebel lieutenant, with whom our informant conversed, and who was captured at Gallatin, says the commander of the rebel forces was killed in the fight. Immediately after the fight at Gallatin the rebel forces left for parts unknown, and the place is now occupied by a strong Federal force, including the First Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, who are repairing the railroad track and clearing out the tunnel.

As the Cumberland river is not navigable, and as communication with this city by railroad is cut off, provisions and supplies generally are scarce at Nashville. The troops there and in the vicinity are upon half rations, and the military authorities have found it necessary in some instances to take possession of flour and other supplies in the hands of individuals.

When they took possession of Clarksville the rebels destroyed a large amount of Government property and many valuable stores belonging to sutlers.

GUERILLAS CAPTURED.—On Friday last a number of handbills issued by Lieut. Colonel Landram, in regard to bridge-burners, track-destroyers, etc., were left at Butler's Station, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, for the purpose of being posted up. The next day a squad of men rode up to the station and threatened to hang the telegraph operator if he should distribute or post the bills. Word was sent by telegraph to Col. Landram, at Cynthiana, who sent down a detachment of soldiers under Lieut. N. G. Franklin, of the 45th Ohio. After scouting the country for a few miles, the following persons were arrested and conveyed to Cynthiana, where they were lodged in jail: Wm. G. Barton, E. H. Williams, Peter Howe, John Kidwell, and Thos. Yelton.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FROM CORINTH.—On Thursday last General Rosecrans left Corinth with an army of thirty or forty thousand men and proceeded in a southwest direction toward Jimtown, where a body of about fifteen thousand rebels were lying, under General Armstrong. General Price is near by, at Tupello on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with a force estimated at twenty-five thousand men. It is probable, that, on being threatened, Price and Armstrong will combine and give General Rosecrans battle. The withdrawal of the force under Rosecrans will not in the least leave that point exposed. Enough remain behind for all emergencies. We shall likely have stirring news from Gen. Grant's army in a few days.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR BOLIVAR.—We learn from the Memphis Bulletin of the 19th that on Friday a reconnoitering force, sent out by Gen. McClernand's division, discovered about two hundred and fifty Confederate cavalry a short distance below Bolivar, surrounded them, killed thirty, captured one hundred and forty, and two hundred horses. We lost forty five killed and two wounded. The Confederates were waiting to attack a supply train when they were surprised. The prisoners have been sent to Cairo.

THE POPE AND THE REBELLION.—Archbishop Purcell preached his first sermon, since his return from Europe, at the Cathedral in Cincinnati on Sunday. The Gazette says the discourse was mainly devoted to a recital of the incidents of his tour, and of the results of the solemn council held at Rome for the canonization of the Japanese martyrs. Just before the conclusion of his remarks, the Archbishop stated the interesting fact that the affairs of our country had aroused the most profound interest and sympathy of the Pope, whose earnest prayers and heartfelt wishes were that peace might be restored, and that the unity of our nation might be maintained as the only bulwark of the world and church against the despotisms of Europe, and especially against the machinations of England.

EXCITEMENT IN THE SANDY VALLEY.—We learn from the Sandy Valley Advocate, of the 21st inst., that on Wednesday evening Quartermaster Kissinger, with a small squad of cavalry, arrived from Louisa, and reported that 3,000 rebels have occupied Paintsville, and that 2,000 more are but a short distance behind them, making their way down Sandy. The rebels report their number at 5,000, but it is believed by many citizens in the Valley that their number does not exceed 3,000. Colonel Cranor sent for reinforcements more than a week ago. One regiment was expected to arrive on the 20th. These forces, together with what Home Guards can be got together, will probably be sufficient to check the advance of the rebels.

THE NEW SMALL-CHANGE CURRENCY.—Numbers of the one and two-dollar treasury notes and specimens of the postage currency were received in this city yesterday. The postage stamp bills are about a quarter as large as treasury notes, and are of four denominations: five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents respectively. They are issued in sheets of twenty for the five and tens, and sixteens for the twenty-fives and fifties, perforated like postage stamps, so as to be easily separated. We have given a description of all these issues heretofore.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived from Nashville last evening that Gen. R. W. Johnson and the forces under him made a desperate resistance before they yielded to the superior rebel force at Gallatin. The General was slightly wounded, and was borne off as a captive. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing was but fifty.

MILITARY ARRESTS.—James Smith, Frank Bonner, John Stagner, Jerome Hiler, John Noterby, James Puguoy, Thomas Walker, and John Sweeney were lodged in the Military Prison yesterday. Puguoy is a notorious bridge-burner, and confesses his guilt.

MORE ARTILLERY.—Governor Morton, of Indiana, received authority on Friday to raise three additional batteries of artillery. Guns, horses, and equipments will be immediately provided for six batteries, three of which are raised.

If any of our States or cities or counties raise more than their quota of volunteers for this war, the surplus will be credited to them by the Lord for the eternal war against the Devil.

The rebel Confederacy, even if it were independent, couldn't remain harmonious. Its Belial would be fighting with its Beelzebub, its Moloch with its Mammon, in less than six months.

The time for squibs is past! *Democrat.*

Then why do you give us such a quantity of them—first-rate though they are!

Maj. G. H. Monsarrat, late of this city, but more recently connected with the rebel army, and at one time Provost Marshal of Knoxville, has retired from the rebel army and is living in privacy at Mobile.

ELOQUENT APPEAL OF GENERAL CASS.—At a large and enthusiastic war meeting held at Hillsdale in Southern Michigan on the 13th instant, the venerable patriot and statesman General Lewis Cass addressed the assembled thousands as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am sufficiently warned by the advance of age that I can have but little active participation in public affairs. But if time has diminished my power to be useful to my country, it has left undiminished the deep interest I feel in her destiny, and my love and reverence for our glorious constitution, which we owe to the kindness of Providence, and to the wisdom of our fathers. That constitution which has ruled us so long and happily is now assailed by an armed rebellion, as causeless in its origin as it is wicked in its objects; and its integrity rests upon the energy and patriotism of the people, and upon the zealous and efficient support of the government in its efforts to bring this contest to a speedy and successful issue. We have the power to do this, and, with the determination to exert it the work will soon be done. Our right to establish our government was asserted and maintained in the days of our weakness; we must not shrink from the duty of defending it in the days of our strength.

I did not come here to-day to make you a formal address. I do not feel equal to the task, and I shall therefore confine myself to a few brief remarks.

The attempt to suppress this rebellion has called for prodigious efforts, and these have been cheerfully made. In the records of history it is difficult to find such an example of the immense extent to which peaceable citizens, unaccustomed to war, have been almost instantaneously and voluntarily converted into armed soldiers, and have encountered with signal courage and good conduct the dangers and trials to which they have been exposed. And to me it is peculiarly gratifying that our own State has honorably performed its part in this generous contest of patriotic duty. I compare with wonder its condition but a few years since with the noble exertions it is now making for the general welfare. I have visited many portions of it, and your own beautiful region among them, before the Indian had given way to the industry and enterprise of the white man, and I have lived to see it rivaling its sister States in the work of defending the Constitution. And now the course of events has rendered it necessary for the Government again to appeal to the people. Additional troops are required for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. Patriotism and policy equally dictate that our force should be such as to enable us to act with vigor and efficiency against our enemies and reduce them to unconditional submission to the laws. Foes will then be converted into citizens by the restoration everywhere of the Constitution to its legitimate authority as it came from the hands of its framers. And shall this appeal be unheeded? A long life has taught me to know my countrymen better than to fear they will not answer the calls made upon them. All, indeed, cannot repair to the field, nor is it necessary that they should do so. It is a small portion only of the citizens able to bear arms, who are required to become temporary soldiers. But we can all be useful in this labor of patriotism. Those who go, by the discharge of their military duties, and those who remain, by words and works of encouragement testifying the public feeling and gratitude, by contributions for the health and comfort of our citizen soldiers, and not less effectually by upholding the justice of our cause and by carefully avoiding everything that would have a tendency to impede the efforts of the Government, or to check the patriotic ardor of the people. Our business now is with the present and the future. The differences of the past, if not forgotten, should be adjourned until the standard of the Union again floats, unopposed, from Maine to Texas, and to the Pacific Ocean.

In presuming to present these views of what our country has a right to ask of her citizens, I but urge considerations familiar to us all, as household words, and which, fifty years ago, though under circumstances less imposing than those now surrounding us, called to arms numerous bodies of volunteers for the defence of our country. It has always been to me a source of pride and gratification that I was among them.

My fellow-citizens, you are this day assembled to deliberate upon the condition of our country. Never, since governments were instituted, was there a people with more cause to be grateful to Providence for their political institutions. Till this rebellion broke out we had none to molest us or to make us afraid. Our security and freedom, and our advance in all the elements of power and prosperity were without a parallel in the records of human society.

But evil days are upon us. Is this constitution to be broken, this Union to be severed, and rival and hostile nations—how many who can tell—to be formed out of the confederacy established by Washington and his associates? These questions must be answered by you and by the other true men of the loyal States. If we are prepared for the exertions and sacrifices which the crisis calls for, the issue will be equally glorious for us, and encouraging for the cause of free government throughout the world. May our councils and conduct be worthy of the trust committed to us.

A Desperate Encounter Between Gen. Milroy and Five Rebel Cavalrymen.—On Monday morning Gen. Milroy, who holds the extreme left of Gen. Sigel's corps, stepped out of his tent, and had not proceeded ten paces before he was brought face to face with five cavalrymen. He immediately cried out, "Who are you?" The answer was, "Southern soldiers." But they no sooner had the words out of their mouths than General Milroy drew his revolver and fired. The first shot struck his own horse's neck, but the next struck a cavalryman in the knee, and, passing through that, killed his horse. He fired the remaining four charges, when the cavalrymen fled, leaving their wounded companion on Gen. Milroy's hands. The man immediately afterward had his leg amputated by one of our surgeons. *Fredericksburg (Md.) Examiner.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

PUSH FORWARD THE LEVY!—This is with us the duty of the moment. On the banks of the Rappahannock the duty of the moment is to engage and vanquish the enemy; but here it is to collect additional troops and despatch them to the field. This is at present our duty.

Let us do it with the utmost energy, leaving our brethren on the banks of the Rappahannock to do theirs in like manner. Let us attend first and foremost to the duty which belongs to us. Let us not neglect to do our duty out of curiosity or anxiety as to how they will do theirs or as to whether they will do theirs or not. Let not the magnitude of their duty blind us to the urgency of our own. Let us not stand as if spell-bound by the particular conflict, mighty and eventful though it be, now impending or occurring in the field. We ourselves have an instant and urgent duty to perform. Let us perform it like men, and not omit or forget it like children.

Our duty is nowise dependent on the issue of the great battle to which the thoughts of all are now involuntarily turned. The contrary rather is true. If our armies win that battle, as we confidently believe they must, additional troops will be needed to follow up the victory and consummate the overthrow of the rebel power; if our armies lose the battle, which we cannot apprehend, additional troops will of course be needed to check the defeat and convert it at the earliest moment into victory. Whatever may be the immediate issue of the battle, additional troops will be needed, and their presence or absence will govern materially the ultimate result.

No one will suspect us of underrating the importance of this battle, but they who imagine that it involves the fate of the country are greatly mistaken. If the rebels lose it, we believe indeed that their guilty cause will be lost; but, if they win it, the cause of the country will not be lost. It were an insult to God and a libel on the people to suppose the contrary.

The cause of the country is under God still in the hands of the people themselves. Let them promptly raise and send into the field the additional troops called for by the Government and all others that may be called for hereafter, and let them in turn call for wise and firm counsels on the part of the Government itself, and, no matter what may be the issue of this battle or of any other particular battle, the country will be saved. While the people remain true to themselves, the cause of the country can never be lost.

The fate of the country, therefore, is involved in the new levy rather than in the battle of the Rappahannock, though it is not wholly involved in either. And the completion of the new levy, fellow-citizens of the loyal States, is our especial duty. Let us perform it as if the fate of the country were wholly involved, as its blood and treasure in untold degree certainly are. We cannot perform it too promptly.

Let the new levy be pushed forward everywhere with the highest possible zeal and energy. Henceforth until the levy is completed, let every citizen give himself up vigorously to the work of completing it. Throughout the whole loyal breadth of the nation the business of raising troops should be the engrossing business until the required number is raised. Let all the strength of all the people be put at once into the work. And let nobody anywhere turn aside from this vital performance idly to indulge the luxury of suspense and solicitude concerning even the grand shock of arms whose echoes the whole land and the whole globe will be presently resounding.

This war is not a mere game, to be ended by a certain victory or by a certain number of victories, however brilliant. It is on our part a struggle for the life of our country, in which we intend to conquer at all hazards. We will accept no ultimate issue but victory. We can accept no other. So far as we are concerned, the only lesson the impending battle can teach, whatever may be its immediate issue, is where and how to strike next. Whence it deeply behooves us to be collecting our energies for the next battle instead of waiting passively for the issue of the present one. And we call upon every patriot in the land so to exert himself. We must not amid the excitement of the moment lose sight of the true proportions of the struggle in which we are engaged.

Yesterday we saw an intelligent and patriotic citizen of Clarksville, who left that place on Sunday morning. It is enough to make a man clench his fists to hear his account of the disgraceful surrender of Clarksville and its consequences. He says that Johnson and Woodward, as they themselves have since declared, had no idea of capturing the town when they made their dash upon it, but hoped simply to burn the Government stores and other public property. The quiet surrender of the town by Mason was as great a surprise to them as it could be to anybody. The least resistance on his part would have saved everything.

Johnson is the guerilla leader that took Henderson, Newburg, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, and various other places. He has been and is at the head of guerilla operations in all that section. Our informant says 'tis notorious, that a single discharge from Mason's fortifications, emptying fifteen or twenty saddles, would have put the assailants to flight and changed the whole aspect of things in that quarter. The ignominious surrender strengthened the rebel band by recruits in Clarksville and from the country around, so that on Sunday they numbered about 500 and avowed a determination to hold the place.

On Sunday morning, nearly all of them started for Fort Donelson with the intention to capture it, leaving only a small guard behind. Our informant felt convinced that they would take the fort although garrisoned by a number of troops equal to their own, for he says that the men composing the garrison were a part of Mason's force, and does not believe that officers or soldiers could serve for any length of time under such a miscreant without becoming demoralized and cowardly. We have intelligence however that the attack on Fort Donelson was made and repulsed, and we trust that it will prove true.

After the taking of Clarksville, the guerillas sold the Government property, such as wagons, provisions, &c., to the rebel citizens at auction. Good, strong wagons were sold at $25 apiece, and bacon, flour, coffee, &c., at nominal prices. We trust that the town will be recaptured this week, and that every citizen will then be required to instantly return or make good the whole of the Government property bought by him. Those who purchase from thieves and robbers should suffer.

COL. JOHN W. FOSTER.—We have the most gratifying accounts of the general policy and action of this officer, who is in command of the Federal forces at Henderson. He has great energy, and it is well directed. He comprehends the work he has to do, and he does it thoroughly. He doesn't play with rebels. He has no leisure for it. He has no taste for it.

Col. Foster recently set a healthy example at Caseyville. The guerillas entered the town and robbed several of the Union men. Promptly Col. F., at the head of an adequate force, compelled the rebels of the town to indemnify the victims to the fullest extent and gave them distinct notice, that, for the next guerilla raid there, a still severer punishment would be visited upon them. The robbers have not appeared in the neighborhood since, and it is said they are not expected.

Uniontown is a nest of rebel sympathizers. Col. Foster, not long ago, informed them, that, for every Union man killed by the guerillas in or around their town, one of their own most prominent men should be hung or shot, and that, for any guerilla theft or robbery perpetrated on Union men, they should make double restitution. This had the desired effect. The Uniontown rebels met at once and adopted and published resolutions that they, if any guerilla bands should invade their section, would meet them sword in hand. The guerillas, consequently, are as little expected there as at Caseyville.

To-morrow the New Ironsides will have been a week out from Philadelphia. 'Tis about time to hear from her. We shall certainly hear soon. And our ears are strained to hear good news and important news. Who knows but Charleston has ere this heard strange thunder and seen strange lightning and felt strange earthquakes?

Albert Pike resigns his command in Arkansas on the ground that he is unpopular with the Indians, and fat. He must be afraid that his brother savages, if they should get hungry, might eat him.

The accounts of the Indian massacres in Minnesota are shocking. They are horrible. Human nature revolts at them. It is said that more than 500 men, women, and children, have been killed within the last two or three weeks, the bodies being mutilated and mangled according to the savage customs of the last generation.

This is the devilish work of the rebels. The Minnesota Indians are stated to have been directly instigated to their hellish deeds by the secessionists of Missouri. And, even without such direct instigation, the massacre would naturally and necessarily have resulted, sooner or later, from the policy, adopted by the authorities of the rebel Confederacy, of mustering the savages into their service in this rebellion. By false promises and vengeful threats, thousands of Indians in Arkansas and on its borders were impelled to grasp their tomahawks and scalping-knives, and to go whooping, killing, and scalping under the rebel banner, and of course the Minnesota savages, fired and infuriated by the example of their brother savages and rendered insane by the scent of blood from afar, have, upon some trifling pretext or no pretext at all, begun the work of horrid murder upon the whole population within their reach.

This rebellion will prove to be the guiltiest and most accursed thing in all the world's dark history.

REBEL CALCULATIONS.—Captain Henry Speier, of Newport, Ky., was taken prisoner a few days ago at London, Ky., by Scott's Louisiana Cavalry. He was subsequently paroled. He is reported in a Cincinnati paper as saying:

One of the regiments in Scott's command (Scott was acting as Brigadier General) was led by Col. Nixon, formerly Editor of the New Orleans Delta. Nixon told Capt. Speier that he would assume editorial charge of the Louisville Journal in six weeks. They were confident of capturing Louisville in a short time, and would then turn their attention to Cincinnati.

Nixon must be immensely ambitious. For a fellow of his mental inches, he aspires tremendously. One rebel chap, we are told, calculates upon owning the custom-house here, a second expects to occupy Masonic Hall, a third and a fourth count upon appropriating the Galt House and the Louisville Hotel, a fifth reckons upon being the Mayor or Provost Marshal of our city, and the sixth (that's Nixon) builds his hope of an earthly immortality upon being Editor of the Louisville Journal. Well, Nixon's ambition is actually sublime. 'Tis as if a Barratarian voter should set up for a Lord Chancellorship. However, Nixon, if you ever enter upon the editorship of the Journal, you may set us down as a subscriber.

SOMERSET, July 22, 1862.

Geo. D. Prentice, Louisville:

Good morning, George D. I am quietly watching the complete destruction of all of Uncle Sam's property in this little burg. I regret exceedingly that this is the last that comes under my supervision on this route. I expect in a short time to pay you a visit, and wish to know if you will be at home.

All well in Dixie.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding brigade.

Really, John, you are unreasonable. You are absurd. You don't tell us when you will be here, and yet you expect us to tell you whether we shall be at home when you come. You never had much sense, and Clay Smith must have scared out of you what little you did have. But never mind—just say when you will come to visit us, and we promise to be at home. Now no more of your fooling, John. Name your time, or send your despatches hereafter to those who have more taste for your sort of talk than we have. You know that when you begged us, some months ago, to say at what time we would accommodate you by going to Nashville, we replied that we would indicate the exact day if you would only give your pledge to undertake to capture us on the way, but not a pledge or a word could we screw out of you. John, you are a pretender. You are an impostor. You are a cheater. You are a trickster. You are a humbug. You won't do to tie to unless the sheriff does the tying.

Capt. C. C. Gilbert, 1st Infantry United States Army, Acting Inspector General of the Department of Ohio, arrived in this city on Saturday morning from headquarters, Huntsville, Alabama, and departed in company with General Nelson and others to the interior of Kentucky. The numerous friends of the Captain in Kentucky will be glad to hear that he is again with them. His prompt and faithful devotion to the interests of Kentucky and the Union whilst with them heretofore are a guarantee for the future.

We regard Captain Gilbert as one of the ablest and most accomplished officers in the service. The command of at least half a dozen regiments was tendered to him whilst he filled an important position here in the Department of the Cumberland under General Anderson, General Sherman, and General Buell successively, but those distinguished officers could not consent to dispense with the important services he was rendering them. We should be glad to see him at the head of a brigade, and so would every patriotic officer who knows him.

RETURN OF PRISONERS.—We learn from the New Albany Ledger that the one hundred and fifty men of the 50th Indiana, recently captured in detached squads of ten to forty, have all been paroled, and a portion of them arrived in that city yesterday. The captured men had been detached, in squads of from ten to forty, to guard the railroad and bridges from Nashville to Edgefield Junction. Morgan's men, to the number of four to six hundred, came upon the railroad a few miles from Nashville, and following it up, surrounded each squad, and captured the whole force by detail. The men were taken along with their captors toward Edgefield Junction, where the rebels expected to easily capture the force stationed there under Capt. Atkisson, and thus be able to take the down trains as they arrived, destroy the water tanks, and blow up the road bed. In this expectation, however, they were disappointed, Capt. Atkisson meeting them, and after repulsing their attack three times, finally driving them off altogether, killing and wounding about sixty of the rebels. The paroled prisoners are to be sent to Camp Chase.

MORE OF HINDMAN'S TROUBLES.—The Memphis Union Appeal of the 22d inst. says that on the morning of the 15th instant, the Texan Rangers in Hindman's command, near Little Rock, threw down their arms and broke out in open mutiny, clamoring for their pay. Hindman refusing them, and taking a positive stand against the insubordination, they charged the battery from which he addressed them, firing as they went. Hindman is badly wounded, and his clothes are reported to have been "riddled off his back." Thirty deserters from Hindman report that they are certain a Federal advance on Little Rock will meet with hundreds of deserters, and that they know of two whole regiments unanimous in their determination to join the Federal army, they being disgusted with Hindman and his atrocities.

THE MORGAN RAID.—We learn by letter from a good source in Glasgow that a company of fifty of Morgan's men visited the town of Scottsville, Allen county, on Monday, making several arrests and carrying off a large quantity of goods from the stores of Brown & Carpenter, Woodcock & Co., and J. W. Hester. They reported in the afternoon, before leaving, that the whole force would return that night. Morgan is at Hartsville with his entire force, amounting to 2,000 men. Recruits for him are arriving constantly.

Gen. R. W. Johnson was paroled for forty days to effect an exchange. He may be expected in this city soon. There was great excitement at Glasgow, and there were no troops nearer that place than Munfordville.

It is stated that Col. Rodney Mason has been cashiered for his cowardly or perfidious surrender of Clarksville. Such a punishment is far from meeting the requirements of his case. He should be hung. If he be not throttled with a cord, the old earth, in her righteous indignation, may as well cease to bring forth hemp and grape-vines.

No less than nine persons, who were in the act of leaving the county to join the rebel army, were captured and lodged in the Military Prison in this city.

The rebels raise their voices for free government but lift their hands against it. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

Major-General Wright, the commander of the Department of the Ohio, left this city for Frankfort last evening.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, August 26, 1862.

The disaster which befel Colonel Metcalfe and his command in Laurel county, on Saturday last, has shown the [illegible] of handling cavalry recruits mounted on raw horses. There never were a braver set of men banded together than the command of Col. Metcalfe, anxiety to meet the enemy and confidence in being able to rout him, despite his superiority in numbers, were the animating impulses of every man, but at the first discharge of artillery the horses became wild with affright, and the riders lost all power of restraining them, as they broke away madly. A cavalry recruit upon an unbroken horse, is as helpless an object as can be imagined; but that is not the worst, he is more dangerous to his friends than his foes. If he uses his sabre he is as likely to hit his neighbor or to slash his horse's head as to damage any opponent; and so with his carbine or pistols—while his animal is curvetting, demivolting, and shying he cannot take aim, as he may have it diverted just as he pulls trigger. I make these remarks in justice to Col. Metcalfe and his men. The officers who rode trained horses were able to maintain the field and behave gallantly, but they were powerless to control their men mounted on panic-stricken animals. We may draw an instructive lesson from this disaster, and induce the Legislature to place all the militia reserve of the State in camps and under drill. One month's such service would be worth all the money it costs and prevent the recurrence of such lamentable affairs.

"As I prophesied," correspondents are always true prophets, you know, when their guesses hit the mark—the Senate could not "screw its courage to the sticking point," and take the responsibility of endorsing the House bill to repeal the bounty for the scalps of wolves, foxes, and wildcats. The country is safe, as long as the "conservative branch" of the Assembly can exhibit such care of the constitutional rights of the scalpers and such a defiant attitude against "the varmints." The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn on Thursday the 28th inst., to reassemble on the second Thursday of January next; and as the House this morning refused to amend the resolution excluding all local bills from consideration, it looks like the quick despatch of business and a return to our homes. The Senate had passed a general law giving all the banks the privilege to deal in their [illegible] to pay indebtedness for a period of twelve months; this was previously enjoyed by some of the banks under special laws.

The House passed an important bill this morning, creating the office of corresponding Secretary of State and allowing the officer a salary of one thousand dollars, a sum most inadequate to procure the services of a proper gentleman, whose correspondence at this time would comprise a full history of Kentucky's position during this war.

A resolution was reported by Mr. Underwood from a special committee providing for the election of city officers in Henderson. The preamble implied a censure upon Lieutenant-Colonel Foster as having, "without authority of law," interfered with the municipal officers, &c. Mr. Poindexter moved to strike out these words, and Mr. Bell proposed to strike out all the preamble. Mr. Turner addressed the House in favor of the preamble, and thought it high time for the Legislature to [illegible] its disapproval of all military usurpation. Mr. Bell did not think the General Assembly ought to express an opinion as to the truth or falsity of facts concerning which there was no legal proof or any evidence whatever beyond simple assertion. It would be manifestly improper. The preamble was stricken out and the resolution passed.

The act to compel all public school-teachers and officers of incorporated educational institutions to take an oath of fidelity to the Government came up for consideration on the motion of Mr. Underwood to strike out the words that made it retroactive. A very spirited debate ensued. Mr. Huston made one of the most effective speeches of the [illegible], and Mr. Cochrane, of Shelby, one of the most remarkable, as he argued that a [illegible] was an outrage on private opinion and a [illegible] which refused a man the liberty of thinking. Mr. Underwood's proposition was carried and the bill then passed by a decided majority. Mr. Wolfe offered an amendment, by way of engrossed rider, compelling every teacher, public or private, to take the contemplated oath, but the House refused to entertain it. I regret my continued inability to report the substance of the speeches made to-day, but my hand is still very painful.

I ask particular attention to Gen. Finnell's letter to A. A. G. Ernst, of Covington, which I transmit to you to be advertised. The letter explains itself, but is very important as putting a decided check upon a manner of enlistment which has been bringing the State into discredit. J. S. W.

GEN. MORGAN'S SITUATION.—A gentleman who left Cumberland Gap on the 19th inst., has furnished the Cincinnati Commercial the following statement:

On the morning of Sunday, the 17th inst., the enemy made a demonstration in [illegible] front of our position. At the same time a regiment of rebel cavalry crossed the Cumberland Mountains at Big Creek Gap, thirty miles west of Cumberland Gap, and attacked Capt. Martin, in command of ninety of Mundy's Kentucky Cavalry, and pursued him to Williamsburg. On Monday they continued the pursuit and occupied Barboursville. Capt. Martin reached Cumberland Gap on Monday evening with a part of his command. Only one was known to have been killed, but some were captured. On Sunday morning eight regiments of rebel infantry crossed the mountain at Wilson's Gap, twenty miles west of Cumberland Gap, and on Tuesday morning they occupied Flat Lick, Ky. On Sunday morning, when a portion of the 5th East Tennessee regiment, under Col. Houk, was attacked at London, Col. Garrard's 3d Kentucky regiment, together with two companies of the 49th Indiana, was at Cumberland Ford and at Barboursville, with the exception of two companies, viz: Capts. Merritt's and Lear's, which were on their way to London, guarding some prisoners. These prisoners were sent back to Barboursville from Laurel Bridge six miles south of London. These two companies were attacked at Laurel Bridge by some of Scott's cavalry. They repulsed the enemy. This is the last that was heard of these two companies.

On the same day Gen. Morgan ordered Col. Garrard to "double-quick" it back to the Gap. Col. G. did not obey the order, but moving back slowly he brought in safely all the wagons from Barboursville, and those he found on the road, numbering about one hundred and seventy-five. Col. Garrard reached the foot of the mountain at the Gap on Monday evening with his own regiment, with the exception of the two companies named above, and also brought in the two companies of the 49th Indiana.

JEFF DAVIS'S VERACITY TO BE TESTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World writes:

Some time ago I stated to you that immediately after the great battle before Richmond Jeff Davis sent a private letter to Louis Napoleon and Queen Victoria asking for an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, stating at the same time the reasons why it could never be either conquered or subjugated. These reasons were carefully set forth in a memoir systematically written, giving a historical summary of the events since the beginning of the war, and explaining to the French emperor their pretended rights and the conduct of the war since the fall of Fort Sumpter. It now seems that Louis Napoleon, after having taken cognizance of this letter, sent it to M. Thouvenel, who, struck by the facts therein contained, sent word to the French Consul in Richmond to come immediately to Paris in order to state whether or not Jeff Davis's assertions were true. We see by the late mail, that, in obedience to the orders received, this gentleman has left Richmond and is now on his way to France, where he is anxiously expected.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having been tendered a commission in the volunteer service of the United States, and having accepted the commission, my office as your Representative in Congress became ipso facto vacant.

In thus resigning the trust you committed to me, I have done what in this extraordinary juncture I conceive to be my duty to myself, to you, and to our common country. I hope and believe that you will approve the step. Whatever I have and whatever I am are at the command of my country in this struggle for her existence; and, in ceasing to serve her as a Representative in Congress, I but elect a field of service wherein my humble exertions may perchance be more effectual and more salutary. I resign to you my trust in order the more completely to carry out the spirit with which you confided it.

Believe me, fellow-citizens, I resign it with feelings of the tenderest gratitude to you. I shall ever cherish the memory of this mark of your confidence as among the proudest and most precious treasures of my life. You can easily find a Representative more capable than I am, but you can never find one more devoted to your interests [illegible]

JAMES S. JACKSON.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 23d, 1862.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

We consider it, as every intelligent and patriotic Kentuckian must, of the utmost importance that our fellow-citizens of this State should at once come forward and fully meet the requisitions made upon them by the Federal Government for troops to put down the rebellion. The country expects much of Kentucky, and has a good right to expect much of her. Kentucky expects much of her own sons. Because she has a proud historic renown, because she is made the especial theatre of rebel invasions, raids, robberies, murders, and devastations, because she must suffer more from this rebellion while it lasts than perhaps any other State, because the citizens of the States north of her are sweeping to her aid with a chivalry and devotion never surpassed by any people, and because she, of all the thirty-four States, is probably the most deeply and vitally interested in the maintenance of the Union, involving as it does her condition through all the coming time, we ask, we pray, that her loyal people, scorning to wait for a conscription, may rise up as one man to enrol themselves under the old banner that now casts its holy shadow upon her soil. Certain it is that Kentucky, inasmuch as she must inevitably, in the event of the triumph of the rebels, be a bleeding border forever, has a larger stake than any of her sisters in the success of the Government, and hence it would dishonor her character for wisdom and good sense as well as for bravery to hesitate or hang back in this most fearful exigency.

It has been suggested by some, that, if the loyal portion of the people of Kentucky were to enlist in the army, the rebel citizens, by remaining at home, would, in any crisis that might arise, be able to carry everything with a high hand in their respective neighborhoods. Undoubtedly many loyal citizens are anxious to remain at home to withstand, if need be, their secession neighbors. But there is no need of this. It is no secret, it is notorious, that the secessionists and the secession sympathizers throughout Kentucky, impelled by the fear of the draft, are making and attempting to make their escape from the State by thousands upon thousands. Some of these, indeed many of them, will succeed in getting off whilst the rest, caught in their flight, will be made to give heavy bonds for their future good conduct or be kept as prisoners of state till the end of the war. There can be no necessity, then, for Union men's remaining at home to guard their homes against home-enemies. The danger to our Kentucky homes is of invasion by formidable forces from without, strengthened and guided by the rebel fugitives who have fled and are fleeing from among us, and the only way of successfully encountering and driving back such forces is to swell the Federal army by heavy and prompt enrolments. Instead of vainly relying upon individual and unorganized efforts to defend different localities, we must have United States armies and divisions powerful enough to sweep our enemies from the face of the land and annihilate them.

We now behold a trial of patriotism among all the loyal States. It is a thrilling spectacle. True hearts and true lips are asking which of all the States will be foremost and which hindmost in the trial. For the one, there will be high honor, for the other, only shame. It is, as a New York contemporary says, a stern ordeal, testing, as nothing else could, the stuff each State is made of. Every State must meet it in the face of all future generations, and credit or discredit, glory or shame, will be the abiding result. We are now at the very pinch of the trial. The Government, in its necessities, has called upon every loyal State for its due quota of men. The manner in which that quota is furnished—whether by prompt, cheerful, high-hearted volunteering, or by the compulsory process of statute law—will be noted, and will go for all time into history. The distinction is a broad one. Posterity cannot fail to mark it. They will know nothing and care nothing about the fact that one State had a more efficient Governor than another, or any other of the little advantages or disadvantages. They will simply see the proud fact that *the people of one State did a patriotic duty voluntarily, which the people of another State would do only on compulsion.* They will take this as a sure index of the different qualities of the patriotism of the different States, and they will honor or dishonor accordingly.

Kentuckians! be true to the great traditions of Kentucky.

We copy in another column a letter from Col. Metcalfe to the Cincinnati Gazette, giving an account of his skirmish and reverse about fifteen miles from Richmond. Col. M. is as gallant a spirit as ever lived, and it appears from his letter, that a portion of his command, about one hundred, behaved most gallantly, fighting the rebels, twelve hundred strong, an hour and a half and driving them temporarily back, but all the rest of his men acted shamefully, refusing to approach even within sight of the enemy and many of them mounting their horses and fleeing for life.

We are astonished to hear this. The men who thus disgraced themselves were indeed raw troops, soldiers who had never seen a battle but they were generally Kentuckians, and we have always supposed that nineteen Kentuckians out of twenty, even taken at random from any county of the State, would fight not only bravely but desperately without waiting to be drilled and disciplined and made gradually familiar with the smell of gunpowder. The men who volunteered for service under Leonidas Metcalfe surely knew what sort of man and officer he was; they knew, that, with very little calculation as to odds, he would seek a fight with the rebels wherever there should seem to be a chance for one; and it is strange, passing strange, that they placed themselves under him if they were not thoroughly convinced in their own hearts that they would dare to follow where he should dare to lead. But we suppose that men are as often mistaken as to their own courage as they are in regard to that of their neighbors.

Colonel Metcalfe is well convinced that if his men, instead of scampering off for safety, had stood by him, he could have defeated the rebel forces, numerous as they were. We have hardly a doubt of it. Instead of a mortifying reverse there might have been a brilliant victory. We are glad to learn that a considerable number of the fugitives from the fight were arrested by order of Gen. Nelson, and placed in confinement at Lexington. Let them be tried and punished. We don't suppose them to be traitors, but cowardice is one of the most monstrous crimes a soldier can be guilty of. The examples made of the soldiers who run should be such as to teach all soldiers that there is more danger in running than in fighting. We must make them more afraid of the former than of the latter. And yet we should like to have them fight from some higher motive than the fear of running.

It seems very difficult to get news now from the important point to which all thoughts are turned, the Rappahannock. Beyond all doubt, fighting more or less general, is going on there continually, but newspaper correspondents are excluded from the scene, and the telegraph is exceedingly reserved. It is evident, however, that the rebels, though so confident in their strength as to attempt daily and nightly to cross the river in order to engage the whole of the Federal forces upon the northern bank, have as yet been foiled and repulsed in every endeavor. We earnestly hope that the account given of a brilliant achievement of a portion of McDowell's troops on the south of the river will prove true. We want at least a few minor victories there now, preliminary to the mighty and glorious victory, which, we trust, is not far off.

It is still, we presume, the policy of our combined armies upon the Rappahannock to act at present only upon the defensive, awaiting the formidable reinforcements that are daily pouring in to share their danger and their glory. The same causes however that make the Federal forces willing to wait must necessarily render the rebels impatient for the conflict and impel them to force it at even great hazard. We trust that in that case the hazard will prove fatal to those incurring it.

We have already stated that General R. W. Johnson, who had command of the Federal troops in the recent fight near Gallatin had been released upon parole, and that he was on his way to this city. The General, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant General Turner, and Captain Lebo, of the Second Indiana cavalry, arrived in this city last evening. After contending with the rebels manfully for half an hour, all of General Johnson's command but seventy-five men gave way. The force surrendered by General Johnson embraced seventy privates and five commissioned officers. Among the killed was Lieutenant Wynkoop, of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry. The rebel loss was thirteen killed and forty wounded, including several officers, and the Federal loss in killed and wounded was twenty-eight.

The New York Evening Post urges Gen. Halleck to issue a general order, like that issued by Gen. Buell for his own department, forbidding any officer or soldier in any of our armies to give his parole to the enemy, when captured, not to serve till exchanged, unless the person thus promising has the express written authority of the General in command for entering into such an engagement.

The Post says with truth that the greatest absurdities have been practised and tolerated for some time in the West in this matter of paroling prisoners of war.

For instance, when Morgan recently overran Kentucky with his small force, he paroled and turned adrift, as fast as he caught them, all the small squads of soldiers he could surprise. In the aggregate, the men thus sworn to remain inoffensive spectators till duly exchanged amounted probably to a much larger force than Morgan's own, and, if he had been compelled to carry his prisoners with him, or to send them to the rear under convoy, he would have found it impossible to do one half the damage he did, and would have fatally compromised his safety before he got beyond the State. But with an ingenuity which would have been thought shameless if displayed by Yankees, but is praiseworthy in a rebel land-pirate, he no sooner captured a dozen or fifty men than he turned them away, sworn to do him no more damage; and thus relieved himself of a burden he could not have borne. He had no provisions to feed them; he had no men to spare to guard them; if, with ingenuity equal to his own, they had clung to him, and refused to give their parole, they would have brought him up at a very early stage of his robber raid.

Whether Gen. Halleck adopt the suggestion of the N. Y. paper or not, the paroling humbug, thanks to Gen. Buell, is at an end in Kentucky and Tennessee. We shall see what John Morgan and the rest of the land-pirates will do about it. But possibly it may not trouble him much more than it will some of our own officers and soldiers. A highly respectable gentleman, who was present not long ago when a portion of our troops surrendered to the guerillas, assures us that he heard some of them say with every appearance of exultation, "Now we can give our parole and go and stay at home at our ease."

The Albany Evening Journal speaks a handsome word for Kentucky. "Gentlemen endowed with more backbone than discretion," says our distinguished New York contemporary, "continue to speak contemptuously of the loyalty of Kentucky; but they will do well to remember how much the success of our army in the West has been owing to the attitude of that State. They will do well to remember that had she gone over into the ranks of the rebel States, the seat of war would have been transferred from the Cumberland and the Tennessee to the Ohio; that instead of capturing Memphis and Nashville, we should be defending Cincinnati and St. Louis; that instead of penetrating with our armies into the heart of the insurgent country, we should have all we could do during the winter and spring to defend our own frontier. They will do well to remember that Kentucky even neutral would be worth fifty thousand men to us—that in her present loyal position she is potent almost to decide the fortunes of the war. Let us generously give her credit not only for what she has done but for what she has *prevented*. Let us admit that without her aid, to-day the Southwest would be irretrievably lost to the Union." This is generous; but, as we are deeply persuaded, not more generous than just.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

DANVILLE, KY., Aug. 25th, 1862.

DEAR SIRS: I see in the Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday, 23d inst., the report of a speech of Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, with the caption, "What has Congress done?" in which he says, "We have authorized the President to proclaim that every slave that in an open, fair way shall kill a *traitor* shall thereby purchase *freedom* for himself, wife, children, and mother." Now, sir, I write you to know if Congress has ever passed such an act? and if so, why you, as a public journalist, have not published it to the world. I am a careful reader of your country daily, and do not remember to have seen any such law published by you. I write for information. I cannot believe that Congress has passed any such act, but if so, the people should know it.

Yours, J. M. MEYER.

Certainly Congress has passed no such act. We have not seen Mr. Arnold's speech, but Mr. Arnold knows that Congress has passed no such act. And the Cincinnati Enquirer, which is said to have published Mr. Arnold's speech, knows that Congress has passed no such act.

REBEL OUTRAGE.—The Cincinnati Commercial is informed that a gang of rebel bushwhackers, supposed to be from Boone county, Ky., went to the residence of Mr. Jeff. Cleveland, eight miles below Covington, on the bank of the Ohio river, on Sunday afternoon last, and, after sacking the house of everything they could carry away, set fire to the building and beat a hasty retreat. Mr. Cleveland and his family were absent at the residence of Mr. Carey Allen at the time. The only person left at his own residence was a negro girl. The miscreants told her that they intended to burn every Union house they came across. As soon as they departed she gave the alarm, and several neighbors soon arrived at the scene of the fire, and succeeded in subduing the flames before any material damage was done.

The Richmond Whig estimates the fighting strength of the South at a million of men. To get at this result, it coolly counts in the whole of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Western Virginia. The actual fighting force of the seceded States was from the first less than 700,000, and it has been greatly reduced by sickness and the fatality of the battle-field. The rebel Confederacy cannot now bring into the field more than 400,000 effective fighting men, and, with proper energy, we can crush this force before Christmas. If we exert our whole strength and vigor we can put a full stop to the rebellion within the next few weeks. And we shall do it if we are half worthy to be the sons of our fathers.

One of the rabble in the tragedy of Œdipus, when he was upbraided with his rebellion, and asked by the prophet if he had not taken an oath to be loyal, falls to scratching his head, and replies: "Why yes, truly, I have taken such an oath, *but it is a hard thing that an oath should be a man's master.*" Sophocles puts this language into the mouth of one of the rabble, thereby indicating his sense at once of the baseness of the sentiment and of its appropriateness alone to the scum and dregs of society. Yet in our day and land how many rebels of whatever class or sex are in regard to oaths morally superior to this Greek ragamuffin?

Intelligence was received at headquarters at St. Louis, on Monday, of a brilliant, though comparatively unimportant affair, which came off on Sunday morning, in the immediate vicinity of Paris, Monroe county, northeast Missouri. A Lieutenant and sixty men, of Gen. Merrill's command, fearlessly attacked two hundred guerillas. The latter made a brief stand and then fled precipitately, leaving several of their dead, and more that were wounded. Prisoners, guns, wagons, horses, baggage, and stores were captured, with trivial losses on our part. The rebels were chased and thoroughly scattered.

THE BATTLE OF CACHE.—In "the battle of Cache," in Arkansas, 400 of the troops under command of Captain Blackburn fought and routed General Albert Rust's army of seven Texas regiments and two regiments of Arkansas conscripts—in all over 6,000 men. Capt. B. was in the fight, and says that before they retreated they "supposed Curtis's whole army was in the woods, and every man fighting on his own account." He reports their loss at over 400, and says the aim of our men was almost unerring. The history of this war does not furnish the evidence of a more gallant fight than that of "Cache."

THE HON. JOHN M. BOTTS.—This gentleman has been sent from Richmond to Salisbury, N. C., where he is kept under close surveillance, not exactly as a prisoner, but not a free agent. His son has been drafted in the rebel army, under the new rebel conscript law, which takes all that were exempted under the previous rule—young Botts being lame. The removal of John Minor Botts was deemed necessary in view of the close proximity of the Union army. He was removed the first week in July.

The report proves true that John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, accompanies the Kansas regiments in their return from the Indian Expedition. He and his family were escorted to the Union camps from Park Hill, by Colonel Cloud, of the Kansas Second, who also brought with him the archives of the nation.

COL. FORREST.—The Nashville Union learns upon good authority that this marauder was within six miles of Lebanon, Tenn., on Saturday night, with a force estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1862.

Major-General Wright reached here last night from your city with his staff, and has been engaged with the Governor and military authorities in investigating the position of affairs in our State. And that position, I can assure all doubting and timid persons, is most satisfactory. The preparations heretofore made by General Boyle for preventing the advance of the enemy into the heart of our State have been of a character to do credit to any commander. He was not led away by any popular demand or clamor for the immediate expulsion of our invaders when the effort, with inadequate forces, would have been madness, but he held Lebanon, Danville, Nicholasville, Lexington, and other points of the greatest strategic importance commanding the roads to the Capital and forming the base for the effective movement which has since been made. The rebels were foiled as soon as they could not penetrate the bluegrass region, and the larger their numbers the more inevitable was their destiny. Eight or ten thousand men might almost as well seek subsistence in the deserts of Zahara as in the country between London and Cumberland Gap; while General Morgan is amply supplied for two weeks siege, and his position for that period is impregnable. No force can be driven from the Gap except by starving it out, and no force can beleaguer it for any length of time without bringing all its supplies from Tennessee. In the meantime relief is pressing forward, not in detached masses, to be cut off by the light cavalry of the rebels, as would have been the case had General Boyle taken the advice of the rash and impulsive, but in overwhelming array, and we may confidently expect that the insurgents will be swept as chaff before the wind. The present position of affairs at the Gap was not unforeseen, and every precaution was taken to prevent disaster. When General Morgan took it from them, it was because they had not been provident enough to prepare their commissariat for a siege. The same causes which render it impracticable for the rebels to subsist their army in the counties between Garrard and Harlan must retard the advance of our troops, for, with all the hue and cry which has been raised against "waiting for transportation," no large body of men and horses can move in an exhausted country until rations and provender are awaiting requisitions. I read yesterday of thirty miles of wagons crossing a pontoon bridge on the Yorktown Peninsula, which gives something of an idea of the transportation required to carry everything for subsistence by our advancing forces toward Cumberland Gap. They must be wagoned over one hundred and thirty miles of roads terribly cut up. It takes a wagon nearly a fortnight to make the round trip from Lexington to the Gap and back, and it must carry forage for its horses nearly all the way. Despite these drawbacks, we shall soon hear of the whereabouts of Nelson and Jackson, and they will give a good report of themselves.

In the House this morning the Senate bill abolishing the Military Board was taken up. It transfers all the powers of the Board to the Executive, and authorizes the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General to appoint the requisite clerical force in their departments, the number of clerks and their salaries to be arranged by the Governor. The House amended by transferring to the Governor all the powers heretofore delegated to the Military Board to borrow money. A motion to recommit the bill, in order to fix the maximum of salaries, was rejected by 52 to 26. In the course of the debate Adjutant-General Finnell stated that it would be impossible to carry on the business pertaining to his office and that of Quartermaster-General with any restriction upon the clerical force. In some departments, especially that of the casualties of the war, his office was three months behind and he had employed all the available force, male and female, in the city. The Legislature had by resolution instructed him to ascertain the place of nativity and of residence of every Kentucky volunteer, and that superadded duty would impose the necessity probably of sending agents to each regiment, as it seemed impossible to get the information by other means. The bill was passed without a dissenting vote—a high compliment to the lofty integrity and patriotism of James F. Robinson, the Acting-Governor of the State.

Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise a State force of ten thousand men, with amendments, which makes it optional with the Governor to call them out and not obligatory upon him. By this bill a company of one hundred men may be raised in each Representative district, and these companies are to be formed into regiments as the law may designate. These companies are to constitute a police guard in their localities and aid the civil authorities in executing the laws, or be employed in force under executive orders. Mr. Rousseau, of Metcalfe, proposed as a substitute for the bill another, directing the Governor forthwith by proclamation to call into service three volunteer regiments, either cavalry or mounted infantry, for twelve months. Each regiment to consist of twelve companies and this force to be used for the border protection. This substitute was rejected—45 to 25. Mr. Taylor offered an amendment to the original bill, authorizing the Governor, if in his opinion the public safety demands it, to seize and press into service whatever may be required, taking care that a valuation shall be made and receipts given therefor. Mr. Underwood did not approve this amendment, as he thought the Governor could make contracts with patriotic citizens without bringing upon the State the odium of seizure. Mr. Z. Ward thought the amendment the best feature in the bill, and instanced the order given to Col. Jacob to move his regiment on Sunday from this city by a forced march to Madison county, to meet marauders. How could that order be obeyed unless horses and other requisite materials were instantly obtained? Mr. Finnell supported the amendment in some very forcible remarks. He said that though the Governor evidently has the power without this bill it would be better to have it inserted. Contracts for these purposes cannot be made in some locations, and if Federal officers stop to make contracts, all marauders will be pursued in vain. The plain question involved is whether we will permit marauders to enter the State at pleasure and steal all they want, or we shall take measures to prevent such raids by taking the requisite property means, with the assurance of full compensation. The rebels move unincumbered with baggage, and in consequence with great celerity, and if our armies are to be supplied by vast and unwieldy baggage-trains, they can never catch up with them. I am glad that the House, by a vote of fifty-four to twenty-one, sustained these views and the amendment of Mr. Taylor. Mr. Finnell proposed to amend the bill by making the pay the same as in the Federal army, except the non-commissioned officers and privates, who are to receive $18 a month instead of $13. This was opposed by Messrs. Underwood and B. Clay. The original bill reduces the pay of officers, but leaves privates the same as in the regular army, and it does not provide for clothing or for transportation. This amendment was rejected by a vote of forty-three to thirty-six, notwithstanding an eloquent appeal in its favor by its originator. The soldiers called into the service of the State are not put on an equal footing with those in the Federal pay; the latter obtain three dollars and a half monthly as commutation for clothing and are transported without expense from their place of enlistment to their regiments and to their homes when discharged. While our State troops thus receive less pay they do not subject themselves to any less danger, and Kentucky should be liberal to her volunteers without stint, and not put them in a position to be stigmatized as half-pay soldiers. Kentucky should adopt no niggard policy—she should be ready to expend her last dollar on those who are willing to expend their last drop of blood in her defence. She should be princely in her provisions for their comfort and that of their dependent families left behind. Cold charity is but poor food for the thousands of wives and children who are now appealing everywhere for aid, and even the Federal allotment system has proved inadequate. There is no one probably in the Legislature who proposes to enlist as a private soldier, but many will be happy to serve as officers with liberal salaries, and it seems hard, therefore, that a beggarly pittance should be doled out to the patriots who fill our ranks. Mr. Turner moved to lay the bill and all its amendments on the table, but this was negatived. Various other propositions were made and rejected, for there are four distinct opinions in the House—one wants the bill as reported from the Committee, the second wants a State army of three thousand to be organized and kept in pay, the third wants all defence to be left to the Federal Government, and the fourth wants to do nothing to oppose the advance of the Confederates and marauding bands. The temper of the House, however, was evidently adverse to any innovation on the bill as carefully prepared by the Committee. To try the opinion of members on what might be regarded as a test question, Mr. Z. Ward, of Woodford, moved an amendment that no recruit to this force shall be received until the full quota of the State is obtained under a draft, which was rejected, and the bill was then passed, 64 yeas, 16 nays.

J. S. W.

NEWS FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.—The Editor of the Commonwealth learns by private letter to a citizen of Frankfort from the Gap, of the date of the 20th, that the enemy on this side of the mountain is said to consist of eight regiments of infantry, three thousand cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. The Home Guards have fired on them at different times, with what result is not known. The correspondent says. "We have rations to last us at least fifty days. We have full rations of bacon and beef for thirty-eight days, and by reducing them we could make them last sixty. Of rice, hominy, and beans we have enough for 112 days. Breadstuffs we have only for fifteen days, but can grind our hominy on the mill, and make rations that will last much longer than an enemy can live on Cumberland river." The correspondent says the officers many of them are very anxious to go out and meet the enemy, but General Morgan will not allow it. He says the pickets were firing all day of the 19th and 20th on the south side of the mountain, with but little damage in all probability to either side. The enemy were seen about Patterson's, two and a half miles south, and some dozen shells were thrown amongst them. Our readers will see from this that the enemy are besieging General Morgan, and the rumors of a repulse may have some foundation in fact.

A rebel paper says, that, in the South, "Hope leans trustfully upon her anchor." She may lean upon it if she likes, but she has drifted out to a part of the ocean of events, where she has not cable enough to let her anchor touch bottom.

It is said there are fellows in some of the States who sue the volunteers and trustee the bounties given them. Such scamps should be promptly arrested and punished for discouraging enlistments.

There is nothing in Jeff Davis's message calculated to create alarm in the United States except his appeal to Providence. Something must undoubtedly be done about that.

Gallatin is occupied at present by Col. Hambright's Pennsylvania regiment.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 24, 1862.

I have had stirring times since I left Lexington. Yesterday, about one o'clock, my pickets were driven in from the top of Big Hill, about fifteen miles from Richmond, to my camp near the foot of the hill. I immediately called out all the men I could call together—numbering about four hundred—and started for the summit. When near our destination, we dismounted, and made the attack on foot upon the enemy, who were posted about 400 yards beyond the top.

One company, commanded by Captain Berry, had gone forward, but returned to the top, several men being killed, and Colonel Berry having had two horses shot under him. We then moved forward on foot amid a shower of bullets and shells, which so terrified my raw, undisciplined recruits, that I could not bring more than one hundred of them in sight of the enemy. The great majority, I am sorry to say, mounted their horses and fled, without even getting a look at the foe. It was impossible to rally them, and they continued their flight to some distance north of Richmond, and were only checked by meeting the brigade under Colonel Link, who compelled them to return to Richmond, where they now are.

The brave boys who did their duty were sacrificed through these cowards; for I have no hesitation in saying that if the latter had obeyed my orders the rebels would have been whipped. Weakened as they were the hundred men fought the enemy for an hour and a half, and compelled them to fall back. My men were frightened by the shells, but I do not think a single person was killed by them, or a wound received, except a slight one on my hand, from a shell which exploded within a few feet, enveloping me completely in smoke and dust.

Fifty men will cover our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, ten men being killed. We killed twenty-five of the rebels.

I have been holding the enemy in check for four days, though their forces are greatly superior to mine, and are posted on both sides of me, less than fourteen miles distant, and may each attack me at any hour. I had determined, however, to fight before giving up the advanced position I then held, hoping that reinforcements, forage, and provisions would arrive. During the four days my horses had been fed with corn but twice. The country south of Big Hill is entirely destitute, and subsistence for cavalry must be sent from Lexington. To supply one cavalry regiment at the Gap one hundred wagons will be required.

I had a narrow escape. Shortly after the above encounter, while with Col. Oden, some distance behind our men, a hundred rebels dashed down the road after us. Fortunately I had placed about two hundred Tennessee infantry in the bushes on the roadside, who fired on the enemy as they were seizing us. Several of them were killed and wounded, the rest driven back, and we saved. At the time the Tennesseeans fired there was not a man of my regiment in sight. In company with my deliverers I hastened to the camp, where I found about two hundred men, and tried to rally them. The enemy appeared again in five or ten minutes, when my force ran pell-mell at the first fire. The Tennesseeans, however, showed good courage, and checked the rebel approach, killing several by their well-directed fire.

They also took some prisoners, who say that their command consisted of two regiments of cavalry, having one battery of three pieces of cannon. They were reported to number about 1,200 men.

The odds were fearful—twelve to one, but I was determined to have a fight, and would not leave my position unless driven from it. I think we did exceedingly well under the circumstances.

The enemy pursued us to this place, where we arrived about ten o'clock. Shortly after they sent in a flag of truce, demanding an unconditional surrender of myself and the town. I replied that I would not surrender, and would fight it out. I sent their flag-bearer out of town, and immediately despatched runners out on the Lexington road to hasten Col. Link, who was approaching from that direction. He arrived about 12 o'clock with reinforcements, and the enemy concluded to postpone their attack, and to-day retreated.

LEONIDAS METCALFE.

THE FIGHT AT BIG HILL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF KENTUCKY, RICHMOND, August 26, 1862.

General Orders, No. 2.

On Saturday, the 23d inst., the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Metcalfe, together with a battalion of Houck's Third Tennessee Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Childs, attacked the enemy on Big Hill, in Rockcastle county. Col. Metcalfe led the attack with much gallantry, but had the mortification to find that not more than one hundred of his regiment followed him; the remainder, at the first cannon shot, turned tail and fled like a pack of cowards, and are now dispersed over a half-dozen counties, some fleeing as far as Paris.

All Provost Marshals are hereby ordered to arrest and commit to jail any of this regiment, officers or men, who may be found, under any pretence, to be in their neighborhoods, and report their names and rank to the Adjutant-General at these Headquarters, and to hold them subject to orders.

The conduct of the Tennessee battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Childs, presents a refreshing contrast to the foregoing. They met the enemy bravely, checked his advance, rescued Col. Metcalfe, abandoned by his own regiment, and, though too few to retrieve the action, at least saved the honor of our arms. Lieut.-Col. Childs will accepts the thanks of the Major-General, and convey to his officers and soldiers his high appreciation of their gallantry and good conduct.

By order of Major-General NELSON.
J. MILLS KENDRICK, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.
Official—J. E. STACEY, A. A. A. G.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CAIRO, Aug. 24, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have just seen a letter in your paper of yesterday, from John Olney, of Paducah, that requires a few corrections. Your editorial referred to, was, with one exception, correct. That one exception was the unconditional release of R. O. Cobb, the last time he was arrested. It is true that the commander of the post at Paducah advised his release, but, as he was arrested in Gen. Boyle's command, and my appointment as Marshal coming directly from Gen. B., I could not recognize any jurisdiction in the matter in Col. Olney; and therefore held Mr. Cobb under $10,000 bonds to appear whenever his presence should be required. The bond is on file in the Marshal's office, or was when I left, and Cobb can be prosecuted at any time. Col. Olney says he sent a force to Eddyville and arrested Mr. Cobb. The force was sent for another purpose, and Capt. Flood arrested Cobb at the suggestion of some loyal citizens. Col. O. says, upon investigation of the case, he could not learn that Cobb was guilty of any recent acts of disloyalty. Direct charges of his violating his oath are on record in the Marshal's office at Paducah, properly signed, and will be substantiated whenever the witnesses are called upon. Col. O. says *he* sent Cobb's brother to Louisville. On the contrary, the commitment was made by myself as an agent of Gen. Boyle to Col. Dent, and the papers are on file in the office of the latter. Col. O. says that R. C. Cobb was released by Colonel Noble. On the contrary he was released on taking oath and giving bonds, by the military commission then in session at Paducah, and I heard Colonel Noble say repeatedly that he thought he ought to have been sent off out of the country.

I make these remarks merely in justice to Colonel Noble, myself, and the *records* of the Marshal's office at Paducah and Louisville.

Very respectfully,
JNO. R. HOWLETT,
Late Provost Marshal under General Boyle, Paducah, Ky.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FIGHT BETWEEN THE HOME GUARDS OF DANVILLE AND THE REBELS—TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE LATTER.

DANVILLE, August 26, 1862.

The Home Guards of this place were informed by couriers last night that between two and three hundred recruits for the guerilla bands now infesting the mountain districts had passed through Parksville, seven miles from here, and were on their way to join Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, by the Stanford road, which intersects the Danville and Hustonville pike some six miles south of this place. About thirty-six men immediately armed and mounted themselves, and left, under command of Capt. Al. Chiles, determined to harass, if they could not defeat them.

At a short distance down the Standford road they captured a straggler of the rebel band, who told them that the whole force was encamped about a mile from there in the yard of John Shelby, Esq., a staunch Union man. Capt. Chiles then dismounted his men and marched them in admirable order to the avenue leading to Mr. Shelby's house. He there divided them, giving U. S. Marshal Sneed command of one squad, he retaining command of the other. Orders were heard being issued by the rebel officers, which indicated that they were anticipating the attack. The two squads fired simultaneously, which the rebels returned, and then, as we were this morning informed, retreated into the house and in the rear of it, saying they were surrounded by four hundred cavalry, which they thought had been pursuing them for two days. Capt. Chiles then ordered his men to "take trees," and a rambling fire was carried on as long as the rebels returned it which they did in poor style.

The vastly inferior force of Capt. Chiles and the almost impenetrable darkness would not permit of his advancing to the house—he not being aware of the fright and confusion of the enemy. Had he known the panic which prevailed among them he might easily have captured the whole party, but, acting with that caution in the face of a force over five times as great as his own which should characterize military leaders, he withdrew his little band without the loss of a drop of blood. One of his men, however—Mr. John Durham—was slightly wounded by his pickets. He had been separated from the main body and they mistook him for a rebel. In the meantime a body of Home Guards from Harrodsburg, about fifteen men commanded by Capt. Jack Mann, had gone to this point for the purpose of attacking the rebels, they not knowing of Capt. Chiles's intentions nor he of theirs. They had a skirmish with the rebels before Capt. Chiles's company arrived at the scene of action, and then retired to this place.

Capt. Chiles afterwards made his attack, not having seen or heard of Capt. Mann. One of Capt. Mann's party—Mr. James Petty, of Harrodsburg—was shot and killed through mistake by one of Capt. Chiles's pickets. The Harrodsburg squad arrived here about dawn, and, being unable to give any information of Capt. Chiles or his men, and none of them having arrived, six or eight men, including your correspondent, immediately started to ascertain their fate. When we arrived at Mr. Shelby's we found about thirty horses belonging to the rebels in the yard, three rebels dead, twelve wounded, and thirteen who were able-bodied and armed, but who surrendered without resistance. Capt. Chiles's company had not been at the house, but we learned from a member of it that they had gone to Danville before day. The main body of the rebels had left about dawn for Stanford. We secured the prisoners and horses and sent the former with an *escort of honor* (?) to General Smith's headquarters at Kentucky river. The horses will be left to Gen. Boyle's disposal. The *worthy gentlemen* comprising the aforesaid rebellious band were rude, uncouth representatives of Henry, Nelson, Oldham, and one or two other counties. One Lieutenant Alston, of Morgan's *chivalric horse stealers*, commanded the party, who, the prisoners said, proved himself the reverse of Miles Standish—a "man of words, not of actions," save and except his remarkable celerity in skedaddling.

This gallant band of searchers-after-their-rights, who were thrown into irreparable confusion by a force one-fifth their own, and who lost three in killed, twelve in wounded, seventeen in prisoners (including stragglers taken up), and thirty horses, were armed with revolvers, shot-guns, and Kentucky rifles.

The foregoing statement I *know* to be true and reliable. I feel that a grateful people will award to Capt. Chiles and his brave comrades that praise which their gallantry so eminently deserves. W.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen some ten or twelve additional prisoners, stragglers from the main body. W.

LATER.

DANVILLE, KY., Aug. 26—7 P. M.

EDITORS JOURNAL: I sent you a few hasty lines this morning. Since then I have learned more about the affair.

When the rebels were found, they had camped in front of Mr. John Shelby's house, seven miles south of this place. Our men made an attack on them; the rebels retreated into the house and cellar, and laid down for fear of balls from the windows. Mr. Shelby and family were retained in the house (they being Union) as safeguards. Our men killed and wounded fifteen, and brought away seventeen prisoners and a number of horses. To-day other prisoners were taken and brought in, making the total 39 prisoners. The men were recruited in Shelby, Spencer, Owen, and Henry mostly, and were under the command of Alston, Morgan's Adjutant. The rebels were taken by surprise and thought they were surrounded by five hundred men, and expected to surrender at daylight; so what must have been their surprise this morning to see no troops around them! They left in a hurry, with a loss of fifty-two killed, wounded, and prisoners. No one of our men was killed or wounded by them. W.

WASHINGTON, August 27.

The following official despatch has been received:

Helena, Ark., August 24, via Cairo, 26.—To Major-General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: Satisfactory news is received of the army and navy expedition which was sent down the river. Near Milliken's Bend, the rebel transport Fairplay was captured, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. The rebel force was pursued by our troops to Monroe, La., where there is railroad and telegraph communication. The railroad depot was burned and the telegraph destroyed, cutting off communication and connection of Vicksburg with Little Rock, Ark., and Providence, La. Thirty-five prisoners were taken, and a large number of negroes, who were in the rebel force, and brought away eleven hogsheads of sugar. Three baggage wagons and six trucks were destroyed. A portion of our force, with the rams, entered Yazoo river, where a battery of forty-two pounders and two field-pieces were taken, the enemy fleeing without firing a gun. The heavy pieces were destroyed, but the field-pieces were brought away. The expedition ascended the Yazoo above Sunflower and returned up the Mississippi, the troops scouring the shores and scattering guerilla camps with great success. This is the substance of Col. Wood's report. Much credit is due to Acting Flag Officer Phelps, who commanded the naval forces. Col. Ellet, who commanded the ram fleet, * * * leaving Helena, and it has returned to the latter place after having accomplished its work with great success.

Senator Seward left Washington to-day for several weeks' sojourn at his home in New York.

[Herald's Despatch.]

NEW YORK, August 27.

The condition of affairs in Maryland is not satisfactory to loyal Union men. It is well known that the rebels there are openly organized in every county in the State, and there is reason to believe they are fully prepared with arms, and only wait an opportunity to raise the black flag of rebellion. The military authorities are strongly urged to require the disarming immediately of all who will not take the oath of allegiance.

[Times' Despatch.]

The cabinet had a meeting to-day. The general feeling over public affairs was decidedly more hopeful than for some time past. The President is understood to have said that the crisis is passed and the point of danger turned.

The recent political arrests are justified on the ground that the course of the parties arrested was such as to discourage enlistments. The Government does not intend or desire to be understood as intending to interpose any obstacle to the freest criticism of public men or measures.

Its policy in suppressing the rebellion is regarded a legitimate subject of popular discussion, but the rebellion itself must not be defended nor the Government measures opposed to the prejudice of the recruiting service.

CHICAGO, August 27.

A special to the Tribune from Cairo Saturday last says that a train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Road when three miles beyond Cortland was attacked by guerillas numbering 400, destroying the train, which was in charge of a detachment of the 42d Illinois. Eight rebels were killed. Federal loss two wounded and two missing.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.

The Grenada Appeal of the 21st says that the British steamer Racer touched at Charleston on the 20th, having despatches for foreign consuls, and then sailed southward.

A fierce quarrel is raging between General Bragg and the Mobile and Vicksburg papers. A long correspondence between Bragg and the editors is published.

A manufactory for Colt's revolvers has just started at Macon, Ga.

The Vicksburg Whig says the Federal gunboats have taken six unmounted heavy guns from Maques Bluff, Yazoo river. There were rumors from secession sources that the gunboats had also captured a steamer laden with 25,000 stand of arms near Milliken's Bend, the arms destined for General Hindman at Little Rock.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 26.

General Green Clay Smith arrived here to-day. He will be assigned a brigade. He reports having fought with Scott's Cavalry on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week, in different engagements, at Crab Orchard and Mount Vernon. Scott's forces consisted of fifteen hundred cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Smith, with six hundred of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, armed only with pistols, was victorious every time, and lost only one man wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

The rebels, this side of the Gap, are being reinforced, supposed to the number of twenty thousand.

ST. PAUL, August 27.

Despatches received this evening from Lieutenant-Governor Donnelly and Col. Sibley's forces left St. Peters on Tuesday for Fort Rigley. It was reported that Col. Flanders was obliged to leave New Ulm on Monday. He lost ten men in a fight on Saturday. There is no doubt that the town of New Ulm is entirely destroyed.

Messengers from Ft. Abercrombie report the Indians in that vicinity hostile. Several murders have been committed. A stage coach was found on the bank of Red river, the driver supposed to have been murdered, and the horses stolen.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

We find in the Nashville Union the following proclamation issued recently at Hartsville, Tennessee, by John Morgan, the guerilla:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S BRIGADE, HARTSVILLE, TENN.

Having noticed in the Cincinnati Daily Gazette of the 15th inst. an article dated "Paris, Ky., 14th August, 1862," whereby it appears that the agents of the Federal Government are (to use their own words) forcing Morgan's "friends to pay for the acts of their favorite chieftain," and thus violating all laws hitherto respected and acknowledged by civilized nations, forgetting and wilfully closing their eyes to the fact that I, in my justifiable attacks on Federal troops and Federal property, have always respected the private property and persons of Union men, I do hereby declare that to protect Southern citizens and their rights, I will henceforth put the law of retaliation in full force, and act upon it with vigor. For every dollar exacted from my fellow-citizens, I will have two from men of known Union sentiments, and will make their persons and property responsible for this payment. God knows it was my earnest wish to have conducted this war according to the dictates of my heart, and consonant to those feelings which actuate every honorable mind; but forced by the vindictive and iniquitous proceedings of our Northern foes to follow their example, in order to induce them to return to more humane conduct, I will, for the future, visit them in their exactions, retaliate upon them and theirs the cruelties and oppression with which my friends are visited, and continue this course until our enemies consent to make war according to the law of nations.

Signed by me, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1862. JOHN H. MORGAN, Colonel Commanding Brigade.

John Morgan, whatever his fighting qualities may or may not be, is a very weak-minded man. He says that the conduct of the agents of the Federal Government in forcing his friends to pay for his acts violates all the laws of civilized nations. Let us see how this is. The policy of the U. S. agents is to compel private *rebel* citizens to make indemnification where Morgan depredates upon the property of private *loyal* citizens. Now surely if Morgan has mind enough to keep his body from putrefaction, he must know, that, if it is not against the laws of civilized nations for him to rob private citizens *friendly* to the Government, it can't be against the laws of civilized nations for the constituted authorities to seize in payment the property of private citizens *hostile* to the Government. How on earth can it be more in accordance with civilization for him to rob private Union men than for us to compel private traitors to make good the damage?

Everybody knows that John Morgan takes money and horses and all other kinds of property from loyal non-combatants without making compensation. We all know, for instance, that he took from the Express four thousand dollars belonging to Mr. Bland of this city, and has never restored a dollar. His assertion that he has always respected the private possessions of Union men is not only monstrously false but infernally impudent. A bigger lie never issued from the sooty mouth of Satan. Morgan's proclamation, that, if the property of rebels is taken to indemnify Union citizens for his robberies, he will, for every dollar thus taken, take two from Union men, holding their persons responsible for the forthcoming of the amount, will have no more influence upon our civil and military authorities than the twang of a jewsharp. Our authorities have too much self-respect to let their policy be controlled or influenced by the threats of a predatory ruffian. Any murderer might proclaim, that, if any of his accomplices are hung for his murders, he will hang twice the number of honest citizens, but the proclamation would do the accomplices no good. If, while the chief portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, the whole of Maryland, and virtually the whole of Missouri, are in our power, and while our armies are occupying most of the principal cities of the South and are about to occupy the rest, the guerillas or any other sort of rebels think fit to undertake to bully the United States Government at the confiscation game, they must be the biggest fools on the face of the habitable globe.

THE LAST AFFAIR AT GALLATIN.—We publish, in another column, Gen. R. W. Johnson's official report of his late fight with John Morgan's guerillas at Gallatin. We have read it, as all our friends will, with intense pain and deep mortification. It is much such a story as the gallant Col. Metcalfe had to tell in his letter that we published yesterday.

We have been all along under the impression that the Federal troops at Gallatin fought with distinguished bravery, yielding only to the force of overwhelming numbers. But in this we have been mistaken. By far the greater part of the officers and soldiers disgraced themselves to the last degree. They acted like base cowards. They covered themselves all over with shame. No thought of what was due to their own names, to the character of their chivalric General, to the renown of their respective States, and to their glorious old flag and the holy cause in which it waves, could nerve and brace them to stand up like men before the despoilers of our land. They ran like deer, like hares, like sheep, like a herd of frightened cows, and no voice of encouragement or entreaty could rally them.

If these men had been raw and undisciplined recruits, just mustered into service, their conduct, though still infamous, would have been less surprising. But they were not. Far otherwise. They had been in the service nine and twelve months, impatient and panting all the while, as they pretended, for a fight. They were well drilled in all military manœuvres and accustomed to thoughts of war. Whether it was absolute personal poltroonery or some miserable and unaccountable panic that prompted their scandalous conduct, of course we know not. But they should suffer the penalty of their most injurious crime. The example of their punishment should be made a full offset to the example of their cowardice. They deserve, if not hung or shot, to have their military coats and their very shirts and even the legs of their breeches torn from them, and to be kicked out before the public, a spectacle to excite the world's derision and mockery.

But we will say no more upon this revolting theme. It makes us sick at heart and stomach. At the head of fighting men, Gen. Johnson would have put an end to Morgan's career of robbery. But he led things with white livers, and the guerilla chieftain is exulting in a victory.

Very many of the States, and indeed nearly all of them, have shown the noblest patriotism in their responses to the call of the Government for soldiers. We know not which of them, thus far, has done best. Illinois stands exceedingly prominent. The New York Post says, that, under the former calls, she has already sent to the field seventy thousand men—one soldier to every twenty-five of her entire population. Their services the country honors. Their heroism will be remembered as long as Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh have a place in our national history. Under the late call for three hundred thousand volunteers the quota of the State is something more than twenty-seven thousand.

It was thought by her leading men that a draft would be necessary; but we see in the Chicago Tribune a letter from the Adjutant-General at Springfield, in which the extraordinary statement is made that already forty-five thousand men—new recruits—are in camp, and that by the 22d instant (the letter was written several days ago) this number would be swelled to fifty thousand fighting men, putting up the number of soldiers that Illinois has sent and is now sending to the defence of the great cause to one hundred and twenty thousand men—a drain of one soldier to every fourteen of the whole population, men, women, and children included! Yet the State is clamoring for a draft to fill up the shattered regiments upon which sickness, desertion, and death have done their work!

It must not be forgotten that while Illinois is making such efforts she has within her border a larger proportionate disloyal population than any other free State. There are locations in it where the rebel flag has been flying within the month past, and where a citizen's personal safety would be endangered by an ardent advocacy of the Union cause. It is thought at Washington and Springfield that there are in Illinois not less than seven hundred treasonable societies based upon some modification of the plan upon which the Knights of the Golden Circle built. Yet how harmless they prove themselves before that overwhelming popular sentiment which says that the Union shall be preserved!

Correspondents at St. Augustine represent the women of that city as furious rebels, though fed and kept alive by the rations distributed by the Federal Government. It might be well to stop their rations for a little while. Perhaps empty stomachs would prove more favorable to loyalty than stuffed ones.

Horace Greeley addressed a letter to the President through the New York Tribune, and the President made a public reply. Greeley had a severe fit of presumption, and the President an equally severe fit of condescension.

THE GUERILLA WARFARE UP THE TENNESSEE—THE DESTRUCTION OF BOATS.—The steamer Lancaster No. 4 received orders at Columbus on Sunday, the 17th inst., to make a trip up the Tennessee for sick and wounded soldiers. A correspondent, who was on board, furnishes us the following memoranda: We entered the Tennessee on Monday morning and ran up about one hundred and ten miles when it became too dark to run further, and we tied up to an island for the night. On Tuesday morning we again headed up stream and had ran but a short distance when we met a barge loaded with government stores floating down the river. We made the barge fast to our boat and again started on up the river, but had ran but a little distance when we met another barge similarly freighted, also a large quantity of flour floating in the stream. We tied the barges up at Wilie's Landing, and informed the people that they would be held responsible for their safety. We learned there from two men, representing themselves as the carpenter and steward of the steamer Skylark, that the steamers Skylark and Callie had been captured by the guerillas, who, after they had taken all the valuable things out of them, burned both boats, notwithstanding they were informed that the boats were private property. The crews of both steamers were forced to take an oath not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy.

We learned the position of the rebels from these two men, and prepared to start up the river again, when, to our astonishment, both of our pilots had deserted us, notwithstanding they had been offered all the protection for the pilot house they wished. Placed in this most unpleasant position, one hundrd and twenty miles up the Tennessee, surrounded by guerillas and no pilots, we hardly knew what to do. But our clerk finally concluded he could pilot us slowly up the river to where the boats were burned and we could probably obtain one of the pilots from those boats. We met about twenty-five of the officers and passengers of the Skylark in a yawl on their way down the river. Amongst this crowd we found the pilot of the Skylark and secured his services.

At this place our mate, who was then acting captain, refused to run the boat any further unless we returned to Fort Hieman and obtain a squad of soldiers. We therefore turned the boat around and returned to Fort Hieman. We heard at this place that Clarksville was captured and Fort Donelson invested. We remained at Fort Hieman two days ferrying troops across to Fort Henry, when we again started up the Tennessee. We ran up to the Duck river shoals, where we found the William Terry, with the guns and crew of the gunboat Robb on board. She had passed up the river the evening before we picked up the barges, and had been fired into by the rebels, who were then on board the Skylark, whereupon she cut her barges loose and pitched her freight overboard, in order that she might escape capture. We remained here until next morning, when we found we could not get over the Duck river bar, and had to abandon our trip up to Pittsburg Landing. We then returned down the river, and with great difficulty made our way up to Louisville, where we arrived on Tuesday evening.

We found the people of Newburg and vicinity very much excited on account of a report that Johnson had crossed the river with two or three hundred rebel cavalry.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the army of the Union now massed in Virginia between Washington and Richmond presents such a force as has not been equalled in the annals of modern warfare. Without stating numbers, it is sufficient to say that the U. S. Government has no intention to under-estimate the enemy, and that the constant assurances of some New York papers that the Richmond army is but a small affair will not be allowed to mislead or deceive. The new shape of matters is one which drives the rebels to the choice of battle or to a policy of retreats for the purpose of prolonging the war. The force which will advance on Richmond will be one that will require more power than it is believed the entire rebel country possesses to meet it with any show of resistance. The new troops of the Union are pouring into the field, and will soon be in condition to reinforce the already powerful armies in front of the enemy. The military plan of holding the enemy away from Washington by keeping him occupied at Richmond is now changed for the new plan of sending a great force to drive him steadily Southward. If he accept battle, his defeat will be overwhelming in its effects on the rebellion. Let us possess our souls in patience until the victory is ours.

AN ARRIVAL FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.—Lt. A. J. Harrington, of Company A, and Lt. Morton, of Co. F, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, arrived from Cumberland Gap last evening, having left the Gap on Saturday last. They bring a most gratifying report from Gen. Morgan's gallant little band of loyal troops who have possession of the Gap. Gen. Morgan feels confident that he can hold his position against any force that may threaten him. The troops under his command are in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and have supplies which will last them for sixty days. Foraging parties are sent out regularly into Powell's Valley, which make gratifying returns in the shape of provisions and forage. There is a rebel force of from fifty to sixty thousand surrounding the Gap, fully one half of which occupies Gen. Morgan's rear, but our troops feel confident that they cannot be dispossessed of their mountain stronghold. Lieutenants Harrington and Morton have been ordered home on the recruiting service.

A gentleman who left Gen. W. Morgan's camp, at Cumberland Gap, says, that a few weeks ago eight hundred Tennesseeans made their appearance in a body, and nearly all volunteered. There was a company of forty-five Georgians and North Carolinians who came in and volunteered the day before he left the Gap. The rebel troops are living chiefly on apples and roasting ears. The "transportation" of eight regiments that invaded Kentucky consisted of two wagons.

Such of the abolitionists as are going into the army are very anxious to have niggers fight by their side. They are probably afraid that they can't stand the smell of gunpowder, and so are anxious to have it neutralized by a counter-smell.

As Gen. Pope's officers, if captured, are to receive ruffianly treatment from the rebel Government, they must not suffer themselves to be captured. If any of them are conscious of lacking the spunk to die rather than be taken, let them resign.

It is proposed in the Confederate Congress to lay an export duty on cotton and tobacco. But, during the war, only Federal vessels will be permitted to export cotton and tobacco from rebel ports, and they won't pay the duties.

Mr. Buchanan has changed his mind and concluded not to leave Wheatland. His Wheatland neighbors say he is always exciting pleasant expectations only to disappoint them.

All absentees from the army without leave should be punished by disfranchisement and otherwise. They are entitled to neither suffrage nor sufferance.

Gen. Van Dorn has written a letter, telling what he expects to accomplish. He is evidently a fellow of considerable expectations.

After this war, crutches will be regarded as insignia of honor, and the ladies will prefer a one-legged man to a two-legged one.

A true Union woman is like the sugar we sometimes get—a combination of sweetness and grit.

The fate of Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, is like the orders under which the New Ironsides sailed from Philadelphia—sealed.

The abolitionists have been laboring hard to accomplish their purposes, but the President's chair stops the way.

If any more of our troops permit the enemy to surprise them, the Government will be likely to astonish them.

In Missouri, Col. Guitar drives the guerillas everywhere before him. They can't face his music.

Some men have jumped into the sea to get out of the rain, and others are reported to have shot themselves to escape the draft.

We hope our Legislature will pass a law, that, if a man runs upon the battle-field, his wife shall be entitled to a divorce.

If the rebels feared the Devil as much as they do a gunboat, there might be some hope of their turning Christians.

We hear a great deal about "Arkansas tooth-picks," but what's the use of tooth-picks where there is nothing to eat?

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, August 28.

Mr. Nat Wolfe offered a resolution yesterday which declines the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation of slaves in this State, in pursuance of the recommendation of President Lincoln that the United States ought to co-operate with any State willing to adopt a system of gradual emancipation, giving to such State pecuniary aid. The Legislature, under the Constitution, has full power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, with the consent of their owners, making compensation in money, and deporting them from the State. But Mr. Wolfe, who is chairman of the House Committee on Federal Relations, does not think it expedient to exercise that power, though he affirms his belief that if the Union as it was could be restored by a sacrifice of the value of the slaves within the State, the sacrifice would be cheerfully made. Of this there is no doubt.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate having reported adversely to the passage of the House bill to provide that all connected with educational institutions shall take the oath of allegiance. I must confess to my surprise and mortification at this action. It is unworthy the great conservative body which has rendered its name historic. Senator McHenry thought it a small matter unworthy of legislators; but Senator Speed showed its importance by relating a fact which, though personal to himself, is of great significance. When this rebellion first broke out two of his sons were pupils under the charge of the Rev. Stuart Robinson, and one of them came to him one day and told him that Mr. Robinson was teaching them treason in the school. Inquiry confirmed the truth of it; his boys were saved, but three out of five of the youths then in that school are now in the Confederate army, rebels to their country and recreant to their State. The Senator showed, too, that it was entirely constitutional to compel the officers of a chartered college to take an oath of allegiance, as competent for the Legislature to pass this act as to compel lawyers and all public officers to swear allegiance to the State and to the Union. It is strange to me how any one can doubt not merely the expediency, but the necessity of such a bill. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it, and the converse of the biblical maxim is as forcibly correct. Train up our youth in treason, and at maturity they will be the future Jeff Davis's, Yanceys, Toombses, John Morgans, and Champ Fergusons of the land to again desolate it with fire and sword, and spread the poisonous inculcations of secession. Senator Bush, of Clarke, said his constituents thought action on this bill so important, that at a public meeting they had demanded it, and he knew of no measure which could meet his more cordial approval. Senator Reed, of Larue, thought the bill was a machine to create disloyalty rather than loyalty. He thought we should first swear the people not to elect disloyal trustees of colleges, schools, and seminaries, and then swear the trustees. That would strike at the root of the evil. But the present bill offers a premium to the worst men of the country to become the beneficiaries under it, for, having no conscience, they would willingly take the oath in districts where Southern proclivities predominated and no truly loyal teacher could be obtained. The Senator was for conquering by love. He had heard a great man once say that the best way to subdue our enemy was to love him. Senator Bush asked if we could drive the invaders from the State by loving them. Senator Read replied that he believed if a more conciliatory course of conduct toward the rebellious had been pursued, the conservatism of the South would long ago have hurled Jeff. Davis and his administration from power and restored the Union and the supremacy of the laws, but the legislation of Congress and the severe penalties, confiscations, and punishments had made the entire South a unit against the Federal Government. The Senator had no doubt that those who differed in opinion were conscientious in their convictions, but he had had his opinions of the treatment of this rebellion from the first, and he firmly believed that his views were correct.

Senator Whitaker responded in favor of the bill. It was not a little thing to make those take the oath who had the training of our children, when they have boasted that, if they had the training of the children and command of the pulpit, they would teach treason to the Union as one of the cardinal virtues. Lead or hemp are the only remedies for such diseases. The Senator said he had periled his life for the Union, and upon the adjournment of the Legislature he expected to do it again, but he did not want to leave behind him those who taught treason and debauched the youthful mind. It is all nonsense to fear that this bill will exasperate any one. We must crush this rebellion and the spirit which generated it—a rebellion which takes the lives of those who love their country, which destroys their country, which destroys their property, lays waste the country, waylays Union men to murder them, and would if it had the power upturn the very sods to exterminate the very last vestige of loyalty in our State. It is not a little thing to have loyal teachers in the log school houses of the country, for they make the future men and direct the future destinies of the country through the rising generation. Love, moderation, and kindness have been tried to conciliate this rebellion, but they have brought forth no promised harvest. The army of the Ohio under Generals Buell and Grant have tried conciliation, but we are no nearer to peace. Jeff Davis himself has said, leave your rich possessions, leave your public monuments, leave the chastity of your daughters, and the virtue of your wives, and join the Confederate army, for when the Federal army comes along and takes possession, Buell will protect them all. Conciliation then is an idle dream; there must be coercion, and the strong arm alone can put down this insurrection. After the very eloquent speech of Senator Whitaker the vote was taken and the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee was defeated by a vote of nineteen to seven. The composition of that committee is Messrs. Martin P. Marshall, Read, Speed, McHenry, and Thornton F. Marshall; both the Marshalls are absent, and Messrs. Read and McHenry voted against the bill, with Messrs. Glenn, Grover, Irvan, Jenkins, and Rhea. I am most happy to announce the complete triumph of this proposition, for it puts the axe to the very root of the Upas tree which has spread desolation over the land. We must remember that for thirty years the Southern mind has been educated to believe in the right of secession, and it is the solemn duty of Kentucky to eradicate, if possible, the dangerous heresy from the State.

Senator Whitaker introduced a bill extending the provision of the "Stay Law" to March, 1864, so far as it relates to executions against volunteers with the consent of their securities. Some loyal gentlemen opposed it, but it finally passed by a vote of 15 to 7.

I must not forget to record, as a part of the legislative history of the times, that the Senate yesterday passed the House bill repealing the bounties on the scalps of red foxes and wild cats. This shuts the door to little but discreditable frauds and wilful perjury on the part of many. If the bill, after the rebellion is subdued, can be so drafted as to prevent these frauds, it will do well enough to re-enact it, but we have been paying for the scalps of more red foxes every year than there are animals of that kind in the State.

The House, by a vote of 50 to 30, passed a bill vetoed at the last meeting of the Legislature, compelling ministers of the gospel to take an oath of allegiance before they can solemnize the rite of marriage. J. S. W.

NEW YORK, August 27.

An immense and enthusiastic war meeting was held in the park to-day. A number of speeches were made by prominent citizens and resolutions were adopted pledging their faith, fortunes, lives, and honor to crush out the rebellion, and calling on moneyed and other corporations to contribute largely to encourage recruiting, and to close places of business as far as practicable at 3 P. M. till the 13th. It was hoped the President would authorize Corcoran to raise a legion of 20,000 men.

MADISON, WIS., Aug. 27.

The Twentieth Wisconsin leaves for Benton Barracks on Saturday.

The State Journal publishes a private letter from L. C. Widey, of Pope's army, taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain, giving an account of the horrible treatment of prisoners in the Richmond dungeon. In conclusion, he says: We are all ready to swing rather than persuade them to countermand orders, we can die but once.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 27.

The steamship New York, from New York, arrived on the 14th and the Asia, from New York, arrived on the 16th.

The Times has an editorial combatting and denying all Mr. Seward's premises in his last despatch to Mr. Adams, and dissenting from his conclusions. It reiterates its arguments against any interference and proclaims that England is no obstacle in the way of peace. The true obstacle, it says, is to be found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to allay and urge on with all their might the catastrophe which they clearly foresee and are yet able to prevent.

The Grenada Appeal calls the Southern officers "game-cocks." Probably because they wear spurs, crow prodigiously, and occasionally get their combs cut.

If any of our troops get upon Humphrey Marshall's flank, we hope they will be well supplied with sharp-toed boots.

Our rebel correspondent who calls himself "Turenne" is a tureene of very meagre soup.

BRIG. GEN. JOHNSON'S REPORT.

HARTSVILLE, TENN., Aug. 22, 1862.

Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Alabama:

I have the honor to report that on the 11th inst. I left McMinnville, Tenn., in command of three regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and six hundred and forty cavalry, taken from the 2d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Stewart, 4th Ky., Capt. Chillson, 5th Ky., Major Winfrey, and 7th Penn., Col. Wynkoop. With this force I marched to Smithville, where I was joined by two additional regiments of infantry. With this command I proceeded to Liberty. Here I received an order recalling my infantry and artillery, and I sent them back to McMinnville.

Hearing that the enemy, under Col. Morgan, was encamped in an old field in the angle formed by the Cumberland and Caney Fork, with my cavalry I marched to the point designated, and found that I had been incorrectly informed, but was here told that the force had left for Kentucky. I determined to return to Liberty, thence to Cooksville, and await their return.

On my arrival at Cooksville, I received reliable information to the effect that the enemy was encamped in or near Hartsville, and I took up the march for that place, but, on reaching it, found that he had left the evening before, going in the direction of Gallatin. I took possession of his old camp, captured several prisoners, a number of wagons, mules, horses, &c., which had been taken from Col. Boone's command.

At this place I heard of the approach of Forrest in my rear, and decided upon uniting my force to the one in Gallatin, for the purpose of resisting an attack from the combined forces of Forrest and Morgan, but, on my approach to Gallatin, I found that it was in the possession of Morgan's forces, which I was satisfied did not exceed 800 men.

I immediately ordered an attack. Lieut. Colonel Stewart and Major Winfrey, gallantly leading the charge of their respective regiments, threw their whole strength against the enemy with terrible effect. Col. Wynkoop and Capt. Chillson also brought their commands handsomely into action, and for some time the conflict seemed to progress finely for us.

Soon some horses were wounded, riders killed, and confusion began to appear. Regimental and Company organizations were lost, and, without any apparent cause, at least half of my command precipitately fled, throwing away their arms, &c. Many of the men, after getting a thousand yards from the enemy, wildly discharged their revolvers in the air. I sent back a staff-officer to rally them, but they could not be induced to reappear on the field.

Seeing my advance wavering, I ordered a retreat and tried to rally them behind a hedge and fence, but, as soon as the firing became general, the whole line gave way. I tried to get them to stand at several different points with the same result. Finally, seeing that I could get them to fight no longer, I ordered a retreat, and marched to the rear about three miles, and undertook to reform them. While reforming, seeing that I was not pursued, I sent in a flag of truce and asked that I might be allowed to bury the dead, but was informed that the dead were being buried, and I was requested to surrender, men and officers being promised their paroles. This request I declined.

Being well satisfied that my men would stand no longer, I took up the line of march for Cairo on the Cumberland, hoping to be able to take a strong position on the river and hold it, but, my rear being hotly pressed, I formed line of battle with the 2d Indiana and 5th Kentucky and made my arrangements to fight on foot. Soon the firing became brisk and my line of battle broke and the men fled in every direction, leaving only about seventy-five on the ground. Seeing Lieut. Col. Stewart and Major Winfrey, I asked them if they thought it possible for them to rally their men, and they replied that they could not and that a surrender of the few left was all that could be done. Lieut. Col. Stewart made his escape. With the few left I remained and held the enemy in check long enough to enable the greater portion of my command to ford the river, but finally, being completely surrounded by overwhelming numbers, I was compelled to surrender.

I regret to report that the conduct of the officers and men, as a general thing, was shameful in the lowest degree, and the greater portion of those who escaped will remember that they did so by shamefully abandoning their General on the battle-field, while, if they had remained like true and brave men, the result of this conflict would have been quite different.

I turn from the mortifying recollection of their action to mention the names of those whose conduct was meritorious in the highest degree. My Assistant Adjutant General, Captain W. C. Turner, exhibited the same cool courage which characterized his conduct on the field of Shiloh. Lieut. Hill, 2d Indiana Cavalry, and Acting A. D. C., was of great service to me, and proved himself a man of courage. Adjutant Wynkoop, when his regiment became disorganized, joined me, and his gallantry and courage were conspicuous. He was killed at my side, assisting me to rally the troops.

Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, commanding the 2d Indiana, was foremost in the charge, and exhibited great coolness and courage. Captain Leabo, 2d Indiana, had command of four companies of his regiment and handled them well, but was taken prisoner early in the action. Captain Starr, with his Company C, did good execution.

Maj. Winfrey, Capt. Duncan and his company, Lieuts. Campbell and Cheeck, Capt. Carter and his company, all of the 5th Kentucky, behaved well and managed their troops with skill, and proved themselves gallant men.

My loss was thirty killed, fifty wounded, and seventy-five taken prisoners.

About two hundred horses were killed or disabled in this action.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
R. W. JOHNSON, Brig. General.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26.

An order has been issued that all the buildings on Old Point Comfort be immediately removed or torn down in the vicinity of the Fort.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

The Washington National Intelligencer of to-day publishes an account of a rebel raid on Manassas, and adds the following despatch received at the Commissary-General's office from an officer at Alexandria:

Capt. Musser's son is here, he says that his father is either killed or a prisoner and that our stores are destroyed.

I have two trains, but cannot get out, as the road is probably destroyed. They are fighting at Manassas now. A great many troops are going out to regulate matters.

The foregoing despatch is dated 12 o'clock yesterday.

LEAVENWORTH, August 27.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Major Champion Vaughan, of Gen. Blunt's staff, has arrived at these headquarters with despatches. Gen. Blunt marched, with 1,500 men, from Fort Scott on August 17th, and followed the rebels as far north as Lone Jack. The enemy declined an engagement, and commenced a retreat. They were hotly pursued by Gen. Blunt and driven in utter confusion across the Osage with the loss of all transportation and equipments, besides numerous arms, prisoners, &c.

It is considered that the expedition saved the Missouri towns on the western border, besides striking terror into the hearts of the enemy as far as the Arkansas line. Gen. Blunt's column returned to Fort Scott on the 22d, having marched nearly 300 miles in six days. Colonel Cloud was left to continue the pursuit, and it is not improbable that the main force of the rebels will be forced to surrender.

[Signed] JAS. M. JACKSON, Brigadier General Commanding.

GREENVILLE, MO., Aug. 25.

Major Lippert, of the first battalion of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, with one hundred and thirty men, attacked a body of guerillas three hundred and fifty strong, under Hicks, thirty-six miles beyond Bloomfield. The guerillas were totally routed, twenty of them were killed, three times as many wounded, and a number taken prisoners. Sixty horses, seventy stand of arms, and all their camp equipage were captured. The survivors scattered in all directions, and will not probably again reorganize. The affair was a complete success, and little trouble need be apprehended from Hicks band. Reports from all directions are encouraging. Wherever secreted the guerillas are speedily hunted out and vigorously dealt with.

ST. PAUL, MIN., Aug. 28.

Ten white men were killed and 51 wounded at New Ulm during the fight on Saturday. The Indians fought bravely and recklessly. Their loss was considerable. On Sunday our small force under Major Flanders, fearing they could not stand another attack, withdrew to Mankato, leaving the town to the mercy of the Indians. It is reported that between 500 and 1000 Indians were in the fight. Colonel Sibley's command probably reached Fort Ridgeley yesterday.

The Adjutant General of Minnesota has issued orders to commanding officers to seize all horses and means of transportation necessary, giving receipts to the owners. The massacre does not seem confined to one locality, but is spread over a vast amount of territory.

It is reported that of forty-five families, all but two persons were killed at Lake Shetika, sixty miles south of New Ulm, but these reports are undoubtedly exaggerated. Many persons having fled or secreted themselves are probably supposed to be killed.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.

Gen. Schofield issued an order assessing the sum of $500,000 upon secessionists and Southern sympathizers in St. Louis county. The money is to be collected without delay and used in clothing, arming, and subsisting enrolled militia while in active service, and in providing for the support of such families of militia men as may be left destitute.

CHICAGO, August 28.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation, and a retinue of fifty persons, passed here last night en route, for Washington where he goes to lay his grievances before the President, and to urge the sending of a body of troops to clear the Territory of hostile tribes and rebels.

A despatch from Des Moines, Iowa, to-day says an arrival from Fort Dodge brings reports of the destruction of Springfield, on the Minnesota State line, by the Indians.

Connett and Dickinson's companies are reported in danger. The settlers are fleeing South, to Fort Dodge, and other places for safety. Persons from Fort Dodge are now here to procure arms and ammunitions.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.

The quota of New Hampshire for three years is full.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

☞ Jeff Davis, in his late message, proclaims that the order of the Federal Government to its armies to draw their supplies from the regions through which they march, making compensation or providing for having it made hereafter only to loyal men, is a violation of the laws of nations and all the rules of civilized warfare, demanding the most rigorous measures of retaliation. Favorably as foreign nations may be disposed to judge President Davis and his Government, this portion of his message cannot fail to astonish and disgust them. They must necessarily regard it as conclusive evidence either of his shameful ignorance or his shameful dishonesty.

No principle is better established or more universally recognized in the code and practice of belligerent nations than that an army invading the territory of a hostile power may rightfully draw its subsistence from the people around. There is not a nation of Europe that ever had an opportunity to carry that principle into practice and neglected to do so. The principle is laid down by every eminent writer, European or American, on international law or the laws of war.

The United States undertook to carry on the war against Mexico, in consideration of her being a feeble power, upon principles of the greatest forbearance and the highest liberality. At its commencement and for some time afterwards, as in the first year of this rebellion, instructions were given by our Government that our armies should regard private property as sacred. It was hoped in that war, as it has been hoped in this, that such kindness would remove every false impression from the minds of our enemies and make them regard us as their friends. But kindness failed there as it has failed here, and the Government felt itself forced then, as it has felt itself forced now, to adopt a sterner policy, one more in keeping with the uniform policy of foreign Governments. Accordingly on the 22d of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Major General Taylor to "draw supplies" for our army "from the enemy, *without paying for them*, and to require contributions for its support, if in that way he was satisfied he could get abundant supplies for his forces." These instructions were as follows:

The instructions heretofore given have required you to treat with great kindness the people, to respect private property, and to abstain from appropriating it to the public use without purchase at a fair price. In some respects this is going far beyond the common requirements of civilized warfare. *An invading army has the unquestionable right to draw its supplies from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support.*

Upon the liberal principles of civilized warfare, either of three modes may be pursued in relation to obtaining supplies from the enemy: First, to purchase them on such terms as the inhabitants of the country may choose to exact; second, to pay a fair price without regard to the enhanced value resulting from the presence of a foreign army; and, third, to require them as contributions, *without paying or engaging to pay therefor.*

The last mode is the ordinary one, and you are instructed to adopt it, if in that way you are satisfied you can get abundant supplies for your forces. * * The President hopes that you will be able to derive from the enemy's country, without expense to the United States, the supplies you may need.

On the 3d of April, 1847, Mr. Marcy recalled these instructions to the notice of Gen. Scott, and added that, "as the Mexicans persist in protracting the war, it is expected that, in the further prosecution of it, you will exercise all the acknowledged rights of a belligerent, for the purpose of shifting the burden of it from ourselves upon them."

It is true that our Generals in Mexico found it impracticable to carry out their instructions on account of the condition of the people and the country, but neither Jeff Davis nor Beauregard nor any of the other Southern officers who were in our army nor any officers or civilians anywhere, either on this side of the Atlantic or the other, ever suggested that the instructions were barbarous or unusual.

ROLL OF HONOR.—A friend has furnished us with the names of Capt. Horace N. Atkinson's command of the Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, who repulsed one thousand of Morgan's cavalry at Edgfield Junction recently after a contest of three hours. The names, which deserve immortality, are as follows:

Captain—Horace N. Atkinson.

Sergeants—William McKnight and W. H. Kennedy.

Corporals—R. Gardner and H. Holladay.

Privates—Jas. Smith, Jon. Hookel, A. Pavey, Jos. Watson, G. F. Zeigler, Samuel Smith, Jon. F. Wilson, Joseph Moron, David Turpie, of Company C; and privates M. V. Lowe, M. Slattery, H. Smith, F. Sparkes, T. Gardner, John Cunningham, John Smith and Wm. Boggs, of Company K.

Only four hundred of Morgan's men came upon Capt. Atkinson at one time, but the entire rebel force was there and assisted in the fight. Capt. Atkinson had the advantage of a stockade, but the rebels burnt a row of hay stacks within twenty or thirty steps of the fortifications, and the heat was so intense that some of the men's clothes caught fire. Capt. A.'s men had marched all night, and had not eaten for twenty-four hours. They had resolved not to surrender, and they did not. Their daring and bravery are not surpassed in history. Adjutant Niles and his dead companions have been decently interred near the scene of the engagement.

☞ If it is true, as stated, that there are from fifty to sixty thousand rebel troops around Cumberland Gap, hemming in Gen. Morgan's gallant Division, there must, we should think, have been a pretty extensive evacuation of Chattanooga and other portions of East Tennessee by the rebel forces. In that case, it would seem, Gen. Buell now has his opportunity for vigorous movement and action, and must appreciate the duty not only of seizing highly important positions with a view to hold them permanently but of marching with all practicable expedition against the rebel army on the Tennessee side of the Gap. In peace "time is money," in war it is victory.

We do not know what to believe as to the numerical strength of the rebels on this side of the Gap and in Gen. Morgan's rear. If it is as great as some accounts represent it, there is certainly ground for apprehension that Gen. Nelson has not a sufficiently strong force at his command to open the way to the Gap and may have to wait for reinforcements. Certainly he cannot, with his present strength, open a way through twenty or thirty thousand rebels if he has many such non-combatants among his troops as figured lately under Col. Metcalfe and Gen. R. W. Johnson. But Nelson may be trusted to do whatever can be done. He has brains and bravery enough for a regiment.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.—Since the general hospitals for soldiers were established in this city, less than twelve months ago, one thousand and forty-seven deaths have occurred. At a single glance this bill of mortality would appear large, but when we consider the number of patients treated and the virulence of the diseases under which those patients labored, we wonder that the fatality has not been greater. The salvation of many lives, however, and the alleviation of much suffering may be attributed to our admirable hospital accommodations in part, but mainly to the skill and attention of the attending surgeons and the devotion of our loyal women, who have nursed our sick and wounded soldiers with as much devotion as they would display toward a son or brother. It will be a source of gratification to the friends of the patriotic dead to know that the bodies of those who have thus died in the service of their country have been interred with care and with all the forms of Christian burial. To Mr. Wash. Wyatt, the popular undertaker, has been committed the delicate charge of interring the remains of soldiers who have died in this city, and the duty has been most faithfully discharged.

THE NEW IRONSIDES.—We, like the rest of the country, have been looking anxiously every day for the achievement of the New Ironsides, which is said to have left Philadelphia on Thursday of last week. But we learn, by despatch of August 20th from Fortress Monroe, that she was then lying abreast of the Fortress, and that every eye was bent upon her with the query—what has she come here for?

We can talk no more about the New Ironsides until she does something.

☞ When the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly of the U. S. Senate, was arrested recently in Tennessee, by order of Gen. Negley, his loving wife bade him rot in prison rather than take the oath of allegiance. He affectionately promised her to rot. No doubt he is rotting. But we guess she keeps far enough off not to smell him.

☞ We wish a General Order might be issued that every officer or soldier who runs when he ought to fight should have a letter branded upon his forehead, and that he himself should be allowed to choose between T and C—Traitor and Coward.

JOHN MORGAN AT GLASGOW.—We received information direct from Glasgow last evening to the effect that Morgan had taken possession of that place yesterday morning with a force of two hundred cavalry. He had made several arrests, and among those who were captured were the Provost Marshal and a number of the leading citizens of the place. Morgan had a reserve force of from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, who were hourly expected in Glasgow.

☞ By order of the U. S. military authorities, the paroles that have been given by the men taken by the guerillas are annulled. Those men must return to duty. If they are afraid, that, in case they are recaptured, they will be punished by the rebels for a violation of parole, all they have got to do is to refuse to be recaptured.

☞ Christianity and Patriotism are described as twin sisters in the family of Virtue. But unfortunately they are not Siamese twins, bound by an indissoluble ligature, for they sometimes travel in different directions.

☞ Shakspeare speaks of the worthlessness of "dicers' oaths." If he had lived in such times as ours, he would have said rebels' oaths.

☞ Go forth and grasp the weapons of your country. If you can't do that, grasp the money in your pockets to aid those who can.

☞ Unless we prosecute this war to a successful close, our country will soon have no light but "the light of other days."

☞ If any of our friends think that the Union soldiers in the field are not doing good work, let them go and do better.

☞ Those who go into the service of their country do no more than their duty. Those who go not do less.

☞ Fellow citizens, let us all resolve that no miserable future shall shame our beautiful and glorious past.

☞ The country must have money, and it must have men. Luckily our people have the one and are the other.

☞ The volunteer system is better than the draft, for, as a general rule, it secures better fighters.

☞ A statement should be well grounded; a vessel shouldn't—unless it belongs to the rebels.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM CUMBERLAND BRIDGE.

CAMP CUMBERLAND BRIDGE, Near Lancaster, Aug. 24, 1862.

Yesterday morning our whole regiment (the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, led by Gen. Smith and Col. Williams) marched from Crab Orchard to drive the rebels from Mount Vernon, as they would not come on to attack us with their superior force. They had no pickets out along the road, and the messages delivered to us by all the farmers on the road near Mount Vernon were that they were drawn up in line of battle in an advantageous position to await our attack. Our advance guard of two companies marched into and beyond the town and found no enemy, but found one of the men, shot yesterday, dead, and one wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. We paroled the soldier.

We were told that Gen. Scott had marched just before we came by a side road to Crab Orchard to attack us in flank and take the town; believing the tale, we instantly countermarched thirteen miles for the defence of the town. On arriving in Crab Orchard there were no signs of the enemy, but reports arrived that he was waiting to make a night attack. All preparations were made to give him a *particularly warm* reception. A despatch arrived in the night from Richmond that Scott had attacked and routed Metcalfe's Kentucky cavalry, and that Metcalfe's routed men were crowding into Richmond at sunset. We at once mounted and marched in the night to Lancaster, arriving at daybreak, for the double purpose (as I understood) of meeting artillery marching to join us, and to keep on the flank of the enemy at Richmond. After feeding the hungry horses and more hungry men, and no artillery appearing, we took up our line of march towards Nicholasville. When our artillery was said to have arrived, we were met on the way by a despatch ordering us, as I understand, to the defence of the beautiful and costly bridge spanning the Cumberland at this place. We drew rein here at dark, after a march and fight of six days, and the men were permitted for the first time in the six days to take the saddles off the backs of the poor, galled, and tired horses. The regiment having been the whole time in momentary expectation of meeting the enemy, or in actual conflict with him, or out on scout, or picket duty—the soldiers have not averaged more than one meal a day—the horses sometimes one and sometimes two. Not a man, however, has murmured at his toils or his trials, but many have passed severe judgment on the supineness of many Kentuckians in not rising in arms to defend their State and their property from these rebel inroads. Were they to do it, neither Scott nor Forrest could make his way through two counties. Though the secesh are great on bushwhacking, there is nothing they so much dread being practised on themselves, unless it is a cavalry sabre charge in an open road or field. The great difficulty of the U. S. cavalry has been the want of artillery.

Our pickets captured one of Scott's men, of a Georgia regiment, northeast of Lancaster, who reported the repulse of Metcalfe and that Scott had surrounded Richmond through the corn-fields, &c., and for some cause concluded not to attack the town but to retreat towards Mount Vernon. We are lying to-night at Cumberland Bridge, expecting to be reinforced with cavalry and artillery, and to move at daylight on the 26th southward, under command of Brigadier-General Johnson, of Kentucky. Our prisoners at Mount Vernon informed us that the 1st Louisiana Tiger Cavalry intended to make way with the 9th Pennsylvania if it cost them their last man. We wish them a jolly time of it, and think that it *will* cost that "last man," and perhaps a few more *last men*, if they have them. If they have any desire for a good old cavalry fight with cold steel, we are the very lads for them to try their hands on. As Burns says,

Then he a braidsword to his han',
He has na thocht but how to kill
Twa at a blow.

Yours truly, LOCHIEL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

An Alexandria correspondent of the Tribune states that on Wednesday night the pickets at Manassas Junction were driven in and that two companies of the 105th Pennsylvania, 1 company of the Pennsylvania cavalry, and some artillery stationed there were surprised and attacked by Gen. Ewell's entire division, numbering from 7,000 to 10,000 infantry and cavalry, with artillery. After a short skirmish, the handful men at the Junction fled, the rebels turning upon them nine of our own guns and keeping up a brisk fire, till the Union troops were taken prisoners, a few escaping across Bull Run.

Here at Union Mills, two regiments of Gen. Cox's division, of the 11th and 12th Ohio under Col. Scammon, were stationed; and they immediately advanced to meet the approaching body of rebels. A conflict ensued early in the morning between the Junction and Bull Run, lasting for three hours, when, the Union troops being largely outnumbered and flanked on the right, retired across Bull Run bridge. Here a vigorous attempt was made by Col. Scammon to hold the bridge.

At 11 o'clock two rebel regiments forded the Run above the bridge, when the 12th Ohio charged on them and drove them across the river with heavy loss. In this skirmish Capt. D. W. Pauley was wounded slightly. The regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing 35 to 40 men. At 12 o'clock Col. Scammon was obliged to retire, moving along the railroad in the direction of Alexandria. The rebels advanced across Bull Run, and yesterday P. M. their advance cavalry were at Fairfax and Burtis' Station.

On taking possession of Manassas Junction the rebels captured seven trains loaded with provisions, ammunition, &c., and ten locomotives, all of which they destroyed.

Of the 84 men of the 105th Pensylvania, on the ground, nearly all were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, as only three are known to have escaped.

Our loss has been immense in Government stores, and large in killed, wounded, and missing. Telegraphic communication with Gen. Pope was had yesterday via Fredericksburg. None whatever direct.

Later.—A Captain, just in from Centreville, says that firing was heard early this morning beyond Manassas, and it is believed that General Pope had attacked General Ewell in the rear.

A Washington correspondent states that the 1st New Jersey Brigade, Gen. Harney, are reported to have engaged the enemy near Bull Run bridge, where a desperate struggle was maintained. The bridge is still said to be in our possession. The fighting was also carried on with portions of the Division of Sturgis's and nine pieces of artillery are said to have been captured by the rebels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

The Washington Star of last evening says the Postmaster of Fairfax C. H. arrived from there on Sunday. He reports seeing a bright light after leaving. The Star also has the following: The enemy was encamped some 20,000 or 30,000 strong at Gainesville, near Manassas Junction. At 2 o'clock on Thursday morning a large portion of Taylor's Jersey brigade was captured at Fairfax Station. The rebels, on Thursday night, burnt the bridges at Accotink and Pope's run, and are supposed to be moving off to evade pursuit.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the enemy succeeded in holding their own in the vicinity of Manassas, and got down as far as Burk's station last night. Various rumors are afloat, but no one is allowed to go down the road but troops.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 28.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night reports that Gen. Taylor, in the engagement yesterday, was so severely wounded that he may have to submit to an amputation of the right leg.

This morning, about half-past eight o'clock, Stuart's rebel cavalry made a dash through Fairfax Court-house, on their way to Vienna, which is about thirteen miles from Washington. The Union people of Vienna have all fled to Washington.

A fight is going on to-day, it is reported, at Manassas. Heintzelman, from Pope's advance, had, it is rumored, got into Jackson's rear, who was supposed to be twenty thousand strong. The firing was distinctly heard here all day.

REBELS KILLED AT SHELBY'S FARM, BOYLE COUNTY.—The number of rebels killed in the engagement with the Home Guards at Dr. Shelby's farm, in Boyle county, on Monday night was fifteen. The Federals sustained no loss whatever.

☞ Part of the paroled prisoners from the Second Indiana Cavalry, who were recently captured by Morgan, at Gallatin, Tennessee, passed through Indianapolis on Thursday morning, en route for Camp Chase.

☞ A despatch from Columbus says that by Saturday night Ohio will have armed and equipped twenty regiments under the late call.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, August 29, 1862.

In the Senate this morning the vetoed bill imposing an oath of allegiance on all ministers of the gospel before they can administer the rite of marriage, was called up. The veto message was read by the Clerk, after which Senator Whitaker took the floor and commented upon it, designating it as the last throe of the conscientious scruples of our defunct Governor—the most extraordinary Governor that ever sat in the executive chair, but a gentleman of great personal worth and geniality. Why should not ministers take the oath of allegiance as well as Senators? It hurts no one to take such an oath, and this bill strikes at a class of men with no disrespect, it only places them on an equality with other citizens. When ministers forget the sacred character of their mission of peace will the tendering of an oath infuse additional bitterness into their hearts or teachings? He who preaches sedition forgets his mission of peace on earth and good will to all men. The Senator exposed the demagogueism of the use of the word "anti-Lincolnite" in the veto. There was no stigma on being a Lincolnite, for the President's course in office challenged the strictest investigation on the score of consistency, patriotism, and conservatism. We had no share in electing him, but he has proved himself equal to the emergency of this rebellion, and has won the respect of every loyal man in the nation. The Senator argued the message at length, and was replied to by Senator Reed, who objected to the bill because it was retrospective in its operations, and outlawed any minister who might have erred but had become repentant. The object of the bill is, of course, to prevent the preaching of treason but it does not effect it. Ministers may occupy their pulpits without taking the oath, though they may not solemnize marriage. The Senator said he had differed in opinion upon these subjects from others, and had been stigmatized as a sympathizer with rebellion in consequence thereof, but older and wiser men than he had also been thus stigmatized—the venerable Crittenden, as an example—and yet his loyalty and his devotion to the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, are undoubted. If disloyal ministers are to be restrained, let us strike at their ministerial functions in the pulpit, and not at the little privilege of making a few marriage fees.

Senator Speed said some manifestation had to be given by every persuasion that he would "render unto God the things which are God's"—an evidence of loyalty to God—and now let us demand also that he shall "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." We have principle and authority for imposing this oath. The veto called it a "test oath," using an odious term to make the bill odious. Our Constitution prohibits ministers from occupying seats in the General Assembly; from their want of worldly experience and their great worldly influence, with their mere closet observation of life, they can do great harm. Marriage is solemnized under the statute law of the State, and he who exercises the authority is an official of the State, and should take the same oath that every other official is compelled to do. As to the retroactive operation of the bill, Mr. Speed thought if ministers so far unfrocked themselves, or forgot their duty as religionists to stand by their Government, they ought not to exercise their functions in the future. He was willing to forgive them, if repentant, as citizens, but he could not trust any one who had been derelict of the principles of the Bible to preach its gospel. The oath abnegates active participation in rebellion in the past, but has a broader scope in the future. Much had been said of forgiveness; he was not for straining the divine quality of mercy, but the great Architect who is all mercy is also terrible in his punishment of sinners. Ministers are exempt from military service by virtue of their functions, and it was the duty of the Legislature to take care that we were not favoring traitors. The vote was then taken on the bill and the Governor's veto was sustained 17 yeas, 9 nays, Senator DeHaven and Goodloe, in consequence of the retroactive feature of the bill, voting with the Senators who yesterday opposed the bill imposing an oath of allegiance on the teachers. The same bill will undoubtedly be passed striking out this retroactive clause.

The House bill to raise a State force of ten thousand men was taken up. Senator Whitaker objected to it because it made a different organization from the State militia law; that it would cost eight or ten millions annually, and that the re-enactment of the State Guard law, with some modifications, would raise a force which could effectively co-operate with the Federal forces and be received into the pay of the General Government. Senator Goodloe replied that there was nothing mandatory in the bill, that it was left to the discretion of the Governor to carry it out in case of emergency, and that it provided for a more expeditious organization than could be obtained under the militia or the State Guard law. The bill was discussed at length by Senator Reed against it and Senator Speed in its favor. The former regarded the power given the Governor to appoint a Brigadier-General to be in conflict with the constitution, but the latter explained that the bill was not a militia bill, but one to raise a State force or army. Without any definite action the Senate took a recess until four o'clock this afternoon, but, before that, Senator Bruner, under a suspension of the rules, reported a bill to provide that ministers should, before solemnizing the rite of marriage, take an oath of allegiance. This obtained the assent of twenty Senators, and was sent to the House for its concurrence.

The House of Representatives vindicated its dignity this morning by the expulsion of David P. May, member from Pike and Letcher. It was in evidence before the select committee that he had given personal aid and verbal comfort to the rebellion. When Gen. Nelson was in that section of the State last year, May, with other secession sympathizers, retired into Virginia and remained there until the Federal forces were withdrawn. He afterwards went off with Gen. Cerro Gordo Williams and has not yet returned.

The House was engaged the greater part of the morning on various military bills, but it is impossible as yet to estimate the temper of the body or to foresee what its ultimate action may be. Without coming to any decision an adjournment was ordered, as in the Senate, until four o'clock this afternoon. J. S. W.

☞ The following instructions have been given by Brigadier-General Boyle to the Provost Marshal General of Kentucky. The latter officer authorizes us to say that he will execute them vigorously, and that all Provost Marshals and Home Guards throughout the State will be held to a strict account for any and every violation of them:

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, KY., August 27, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Dent, Provost Marshal General:

SIR: You will see that the following instructions are carried out.

I. Provost Marshals are not authorized to charge fees, and it is unlawful to exact or receive fees. Any acting Provost Marshal who shall be guilty of exacting or receiving fees will be punished, unless the Legislature shall authorize fees to be charged. The service of Provost Marshals is gratuitous and patriotic and rendered without compensation.

II. Provost Guards, enrolled in aid of Provost Marshals and to enable them to suppress treason and preserve the peace, also render their service gratuitously.

III. Home Guards and Provost Guards are not allowed to arrest persons except on order of Provost Marshals or civil officers. Indiscriminate arrests and interference with private citizens must be discountenanced. Home Guards and all other citizens will arrest and put down guerilla bands and bands formed to join the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States and invading the State of Kentucky.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. T. BOYLE, Brig.-Gen'l Commanding.

Official. H. C. McDOWELL, A. A. G.

CHICAGO, August 29.

A despatch from Columbus, Nebraska, to-day says four or five hundred Sioux attacked Pawnee village on their reservation on the 27th, killing twelve to fourteen squaws and children and wounding several. The whites in the immediate neighborhood manifested no alarm as the Sioux did not show any disposition to molest them.

There is no confirmation of the statement that Springfield was burned.

Arms and ammunition have been sent to Fort Dodge from Davenport for defence of Northern counties in case of need.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, August 28.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take a position there two days before had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps and Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike, and the divisions of —— and Heintzelman to march on Greenwich, and, with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains through the thoroughfare. This was completely accomplished. Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west, the forces at Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, in the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by Centreville, and took the turnpike road toward Warrenton. He was met six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel. Late in the afternoon a severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points and thus the affair rests.

Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured one thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

The Baltimore American has a letter from Alexandria, dated three o'clock yesterday. It says that our troops are being pushed forward rapidly from there. General McClellan had visited Washington and accepted the command of the Army of Virginia.

Fugitives from Manassas and Fairfax report that a conflagration was visible in the direction of the latter place, and it was supposed the Government stores had been destroyed. It is also said that the rebels have destroyed the bridge over the Accotink creek, which is five miles this side of Manassas, Bull Run, and Centreville.

It is also said the rebels have captured two out of four New Jersey regiments stationed at Centreville.

General Hooker's brigade is reported to have checked the advance of the rebels at Centreville and driven them back to Manassas.

General Pope is beyond Manassas cut off from Washington.

General Burnside and General Porter's corps had landed at Acquia creek.

It is also said that Gen. Ewell has penetrated to the rear of Gen. Pope and occupied the left bank of the Occoquan River. A large force is marching to meet them, and to assist in opening a way to Gen. Pope and Gen. Burnside. If the movement is successful, it will doubtless place the rebel army in a worse position than that which the main body of our army is now in, as they can, if necessary, fall back to Fredericksburg and reach Washington by river; on the other hand, if Jackson is cut off, his army may be scattered and destroyed.

The movement of the rebels is a bold but hazardous one.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

The Washington Star of last evening says there was an engagement on Wednesday evening between Scammon's brigade and a heavy force of rebels for the possession of the railroad bridge at Bull Run. The rebels held possession at nightfall, but it is believed that Scammon would dislodge them on Thursday morning. Hooker's division had an engagement on Wednesday morning with a rebel force near Bristow's Station, lasting all day. Hooker drove the rebels step by step back to the vicinity of Manassas. Our loss in this division is about 300.

The same paper says the rebels succeeded in throwing most of their army across the Rappahannock at the base of the Blue Ridge, massing them at White Plains, seven miles from Warrenton. It is evident they aim to cut between Pope's army and the fortifications around Washington, and having done so, they would have a lively time in getting out of this position. The movements of our vast army now in the enemy's rear leads to the belief that a very few days will see the end of rebels in arms in Virginia.

Twenty-four hours, the Star says, will solve this problem.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

The Newark Mercury of this morning says a special messenger reached Trenton last night with despatches from the War Department for Gov. Olden to forward every man now enrolled to Washington, whether equipped or not. Two regiments leave immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

The Washington National Republican of to-day says: Mr. Hawxhurst, of Fairfax, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, says that he and all the Union men in Fairfax were compelled to leave there on Wednesday. The rebels having taken possession of the place yesterday, he returned to learn the fate of his family, but was met on the way by citizens from Vienna, who were escaping from that place, 700 rebel cavalry having made a descent upon it. But one Union man is left in Vienna, which is but twelve miles from Washington. It is understood that there is a large rebel force at Leesburg, and the prevailing opinion is that they intend crossing into Maryland by way of Walker's ford, the water not being more than knee deep there.

NASHVILLE, August 29.

Gen. Rousseau has arrived and taken command of this post.

A portion of the Tennessee prisoners released at Camp Morton arrived this morning.

Strong fortifications are erected commanding this city.

The rebels have evacuated Chattanooga and gone to Knoxville.

[Private Alexandria Despatch by Mail.]

TRENTON, N. J., August 29.

The Fifteenth New Jersey volunteers, Col. Fowler, left for Washington at noon to-day. The regiment is nine hundred and forty strong and armed with Enfields. It is one of the best ever raised in the State. The recruits for the nine months service are coming in rapidly. Two hundred arrived to-day from Hudson county.

ALBANY, August 29.

It is now positively known that the draft will not take place in this State on the 3d of September, nor can the time be definitely fixed. There are now about sixty thousand troops enrolled in the State to fill the call for three hundred thousand and for old regiments. This leaves but fifty-eight thousand to raise under the call for three hundred thousand militia. Probably about sixteen days will remain for volunteering before the draft.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Aug 29.

General Order:

The following officers of the 71st regiment of Ohio volunteers have published a card stating that they advised Col. R. Mason, who has been cashiered for cowardice, to surrender Clarksville to the rebel forces, are, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States: 1st Lieutenant N. J. Hunter, 2d Lieutenant Isaac Mason, 1st Lieutenant Ira L. Morris, Capt. Smith Clark, Capt. J. R. Woodward, Capt. N. W. Bowen, Capt. Solomon J. Houck, Capt. C. H. Craum, Lieut. T. T. Moore, Capt. Wm. H. Callender, Lieut. N. M. Drury, and Lieut. L. W. Beaver.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Official Order, No. 115.

Col. Rodney Mason, of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers is, by order of the President of the United States, cashiered for repeated acts of cowardice in the face of the enemy.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Official Order No. 116.

Commissioned officers and enlisted men of the discharged three months' volunteers, who have been exchanged or released on parole by the enemy and not yet discharged from the United States service, are hereby mustered out and discharged. Officers and men of the forces aforesaid who may hereafter be exchanged or released by the enemy will be considered as regularly mustered out and discharged from the service of the United States from the date of their arrival in a loyal State.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

Information has reached Washington, from private sources, that Gen. Pope came up with and attacked the enemy again, shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. Gen. Fitz John Porter had probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles. The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington.

The railroad was regularly run this morning from the town of Warrenton to Briston, so it is already clear. The only damage remaining to be repaired on the road is to build the Bull Run and Rappahannock bridges. The former should be completed to-night, and the latter may be in four or five days.

The news received from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement throughout this city.

Orders were issued by heads of different Bureaus, calling upon employees to repair to the battle-field for the purpose of attending to the condition of our wounded. The order required each man to provide himself with two days' rations. A prompt response was made to the call, and not only persons employed by Government, but many others left the city for the purpose stated. Although the engagement with the enemy was of the most appallingly sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of Union men in the skill and strength of our army, that an abiding faith is everywhere discernable in our ultimate success.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.

The city authorities have received a dispatch this evening from Col. Thomas A. Scott, saying that a hard battle had been fought to-day, and that the loss is heavy, and requesting to have all surgeons possible sent to Washington to-night.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—P. M.

Information received to-night indicates that there has been little if any fighting to-day. Our army is well concentrated and the men in good condition and spirits.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

Pope's statement that Heintzelman's corps would move on the enemy at daylight is confirmed by hearing firing from that vicinity. Rumors of various successes reach us, but need confirmation. Yesterday the rebel scouts were seen at Langley's, near the chain bridge. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction. The impression prevails that the rebels have been entrapped, and the result of the recent manœuvring is looked for intensely.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

KENTUCKIANS, TO ARMS!

The loyal and stirring Proclamation of our Governor sounds a trumpet-call "To Arms!" He vividly recites the aggressions which have been heaped upon the State, and implores you by the glorious memories of the past and the hopes of the future to rally in your strength and beat back the insolent invader. There is no time for formal organization. Our city is designated as one of the mustering places, and no time must be lost. The loyal must rally and the disloyal must be restrained from holding communication, or giving aid and comfort to the foe. Governor Robinson tells us that the hastily recruited levies of our own and sister States have suffered a repulse which we trust is but temporary, but it will be an eternal disgrace to suffer this rebel menace to be long continued. Kentuckians must rally for the defence of their homes, with weapons or without them. If you have not arms, you must occupy the mountain defiles and passes and prepare to hurl rocks upon them. Your wives and children and your hearthstones are imperilled, and to protect them you must, if necessary, confront the foe with bare breasts and impale yourselves upon their murder-spotted bayonets. It is no time for hesitation; hesitation is the basest recreancy, and Kentuckians cannot be cowards. The issue is a plain one; we must either conquer our invaders or they will conquer us; we must be not only prepared but zealous to spend our last dollar and sacrifice our last drop of blood to blot from the escutcheon of our Commonwealth the disgraceful stain of invasion. Read the Governor's Proclamation and Gen. Finnell's orders, muster your companies in every neighborhood and report to Headquarters at Frankfort the names of your officers and your number.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. ROBINSON, TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

A crisis has arisen in the history of the Commonwealth which demands of every loyal citizen of Kentucky prompt and efficient action. The State has been invaded by an insolent foe, her honor insulted, her peace disturbed, and her integrity imperilled. The small but gallant army raised upon the emergency of the occasion for her defence under the brave and chivalric Nelson has met with a temporary reverse, and the enemy is advancing to the accomplishment of his purpose—the subjugation of the State. He must be met and driven from our borders, and it is in your power to do so.

I, therefore, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, deem it my duty to call upon every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally to the defence of the State. Not a moment is to be lost. I appeal to you as Kentuckians, as worthy sons of those who rescued the "dark and bloody ground" from savage barbarity, by the memories of the past of your history and by the future of your fame, if you are but true to yourselves, to rise in the majesty of your strength, and drive the insolent invaders of your soil from your midst. Now is the time for Kentuckians to defend themselves. Each man must constitute himself a soldier, arm himself as best he can, and meet the foe at every step of his advance.

The day and the hour, the safety of your homes and firesides, patriotism and duty alike demand that you rush to the rescue. I call upon the people, then, to rise up as one man, and strike a blow for the defence of their native land, their property, and their homes.

Rally to the standard wherever it may be nearest, place yourselves under the commanders, obey orders, trust to your own right arms and to the God of Battles, and the foe will be driven back discomfited and annihilated. To arms! to arms! and never lay them down till the Stars and Stripes float in triumph throughout Kentucky. I but perform my duty in thus summoning you to the defence of your State, and I am assured that it will be promptly responded to. I promise that I will share with you the glory of the triumph which surely awaits you.

Done in the city of Frankfort the 31st day of August, 1862.

[Signed:] JAMES F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, August 31, 1862.

General Order No. 32.

It is hereby ordered, First—That the following points are fixed as the rendezvous of all companies of Home Guards and citizens who shall respond to the call of the Governor, made by proclamation of this date, viz: Paris, Louisville, Munfordville, Bowling Green, and Paducah.

Second—As rapidly as companies are formed they will report to these headquarters the number of men in such company, the company commandants, and at which of the above-mentioned points they will rendezvous.

By order of the Governor.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adjutant General Ky. Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, August 31,

General Order No. 20.

No telegraph operator will be permitted to volunteer in the militia of the State, and commanders of Home Guards are instructed not to receive them into their corps.

By order of the Governor.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adjutant-General Kentucky Volunteers.

THE POSITION IN KENTUCKY.—It is idle to deny that danger is imminent to Kentucky. On Friday the undisciplined troops who were on the line towards Cumberland Gap met the enemy and drove them back several miles. On Saturday the rebels were largely reinforced and our raw levies could not resist their impetuous assaults. A line of battle was formed early in the day, and they resisted gallantly until overpowered by superior numbers at two o'clock. They then retired and re-formed in battle array at half-past two, but, unfortunately, at an early period after this General Nelson was shot in the groin and compelled to leave the field, and great disorder ensued. Our forces fell back with a loss of 100 to 150 killed and about two hundred and fifty wounded. Colonel Warner, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, and Colonel Toppin, of the Seventy-first Indiana, were killed. The rebels have passed the Kentucky river, and we learn that our only battery of six guns was captured by a force estimated at eighteen thousand under General Churchwell. General Nelson's command did not exceed seven thousand, and every man fought gallantly until compelled to retire before overwhelming numbers.

Fears are naturally entertained for the safety of Lexington, but we do not despair of an effective resistance in defence of that city. We are not prepared to state what its efficient means of resistance may be, but we have good grounds to hope that the rebels have prosecuted their raid upon our territory to the extent of their ability. They certainly must be unsupplied with provision and forage, and it seems impossible that they can be able to subsist an army in a country which has been completely devastated.

By telegraph from Cincinnati we learn that on Friday our cavalry were driven in, when Gen. Manson, with the 69th and 71st Indiana, moved up and compelled the enemy to retreat under a fire of shells. They retreated beyond Rogersville, leaving one gun behind, and Manson bivouacked on the field. On Saturday our forces advanced with two regiments and four guns, and coming up with the enemy an artillery fight began with heavy loss on both sides. The enemy attempted to turn our right flank, and sharp skirmishing occurred. The 69th Indiana advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell to the relief of the skirmishers and behaved like veterans, but the rebels finally turned our left flank and advanced in full force on our column. A retreat was then ordered, and our troops fell back three miles, and re-formed on high hills, with artillery in position on the right and left flanks. The cannonading recommenced and was kept up briskly for some time on both sides. After fighting about two hours the enemy advanced on our right flank, under cover of dense woods, and succeeded in turning it. A retreat immediately commenced to the original camping ground, and, after great efforts, Gen. Nelson succeeded in rallying the men and forming another line of battle. By this time our artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted, and some guns were left without a man to work them, all having been killed or wounded.

Gen. Nelson's wound was in the groin by a musket ball, which was extracted, and we hope that it will not prove dangerous, as we learn that no principal arteries were touched. He was conveyed to Cincinnati, and has the services of his eminent surgical chief of staff.

The forces engaged on our side were the Ninety-fifth Ohio, and the Twelfth, Tenth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Indiana, with Munday's and Metcalfe's cavalry. Major Kunkle, of the Seventieth Indiana, was killed. Gen. Wright left Cincinnati on Friday night for the field of action, and Colonel Wallace left last night to join him, while a large number of regiments are en route for Lexington.

BOSTON, August 31.

The excitement here equals that of the first battle of Bun Run. Notices were published in the papers for the people to give lint, linen, whisky, cordials, &c., for the wounded and a large amount was collected. A large sum of money was also contributed. A train of eight double freight cars filled with hospital stores, contributed by the citizens for the use of the wounded, left to-night. The Mayor and a large corps of volunteer surgeons also left for Virginia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

The meagre intelligence received from Washington, the known activity in Government circles, and the departure of surgeons caused great excitement. Various rumors are circulating both of good and bad tenor.

HEADQUARTERS, FIELD OF BATTLE, GROVETON, NEAR GAINESVILLE, Aug. 30.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up. We have lost not less than 8,000 men killed and wounded, and, from the appearance of the field, the enemy has lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops have behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men. News just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountain. I go forward at once to see. We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form any idea of their extent.

[Signed] JOHN POPE. Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

To-day's Evening Star, speaking of Friday's battle, says it was continued by the corps of Heintzelman, McDowell, and Sigel against the rebels, numbering 60,000, consisting of Jackson's and a portion of Lee's army, which succeeded in getting from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. The battle took place in the vicinity of Haymarket, in the direction of Sudley Church, and but a few miles northwest of Bull Run. Heintzelman's corps came up with the enemy's rear about 10 o'clock A. M., seven miles from Centreville, and found Stonewall Jackson fighting with McDowell or Sigel, or both, on the right.

Our informant said nothing definite resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been very bloody. Others represent, who left the field at 4 o'clock, that success was decidedly in favor of the Union army, which pushed the enemy successfully on both sides.

An impression prevailed that the reserve of Lee's army, supposed to be from 20,000 to 40,000 strong, might suddenly appear on the field.

The railroad has already been repaired to Bull Run, and supplies are being transported to the army.

Before evacuating Manassas the rebels paroled 700 Union prisoners. This included 500 of Taylor's brigade and the stragglers.

General Pope's conduct is highly praised in government and other quarters.

One thousand Government clerks repaired to the battle field to attend to the dead and wounded on both sides. General Wadsworth took all the hacks here and sent them to transport the sick and wounded.

The following is gathered from private sources on Tuesday night:

A report reached Warrenton Junction that Jackson was again in our rear and had taken a position on the railroad near Bristow, four miles south of Manassas, burned two railroad bridges, tore up the track, and taken prisoners all the guards along the road. This information subsequent events proved to be true.

LEXINGTON, August 31.

Surgeon McDermot reached the city this evening from Richmond and reports our loss at one hundred and twenty-five killed and three hundred and fifty wounded. He obtained permission from General Kirby Smith to come here for a supply of medical and hospital stores.

Colonel Topping, of the Seventy-first Indiana, is killed, also Lieutenant-Colonel Stout, Colonel McMillen, Major Brumbank, and fifty-two others of the Ninty-fifth are wounded. Major Couchlin is wounded. Colonel Lucas is killed. An equal number of the enemy are killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

Private advices from Fredericksburg up to 3 P. M. yesterday, contradict the reports regarding the burning of the bridges and destruction of property in that locality. Burnside, at 3 P. M. yesterday, had possession there. Forty-three wagon loads of hospital stores left here on Saturday for the battle-field. A number of physicians have also gone.

The enemy was heavily reinforced yesterday and attacked Pope's army before Sumner's and Franklin's arrival. The attack was badly met, and a severe battle followed. The advantage on the whole was with the enemy, and Pope fell back to Centreville with his whole army in good condition, and has been joined by Sumner and Franklin. He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected to promptly renew the contest. Every effort should be urged to hasten forward the new troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

The national War Committee, appointed at the great mass meeting here on Wednesday, was yesterday increased in numbers, on motion of Gen. Walbridge, to forty-one, in order to present every variety of political sentiment, if they all thoroughly agree in sentiment to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Gen. Walbridge leaves for Chicago to-night, to attend the Pacific Railroad Convention. He has been invited to speak at several of the leading points in the West. Gen. Walbridge, as early as April of last year, insisted that the first call of the Government should have been for 600,000 men, and that Charleston should have been the first place assailed.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.

Advices from Greenville state that guerillas, fifteen hundred strong, under McBride, threaten that place. Fourteen hundred National troops, under Col. Sampson, have gone there to meet them. The rebels for some days have been congregating all available forces at that point. They are hourly expected to make a demonstration, and an attack is soon expected. No fears are entertained as to the result.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30.

Gen. Burnside commands his own corps, except those temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. Pope.

Gen. McClellan commands that portion of the army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to Gen. Pope's command.

Gen. Pope commands the army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it.

The forces are under command of Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

MARRIED,

In Metcalfe county, Ky., Thursday, August 21st, 1862, by Rev. J. L. McKee, Mr. S. M. BAKER, of Louisville, and Miss MILLIE AKIN, of the former place.

By the Rev. J. S. Lanier at St. John's Church, PHILO M. CLARK, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss ANNIE TODD, of Olathe, Kansas.

In Clark county, Ind., on the 27th inst., by Rev. W. W. Long, Mr. E. D. O'BRIEN, of Cincinnati, to Miss LOUIE PRATHER, of Clark county.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. J. D. Onins, Mr. JOHN B. HENRY to Mrs. MARY E. BRYANT, all of this city.

On the 24th of August, by the Rev. R. A. Holland, Mr. WALTER W. ANDERSON and Miss SALLIE A. MILLER, both of Greene county, Ky.

DIED,

On the 29th inst., in this city, MARTIN SEMMONS, in the 28th year of his age.

At Chaplin, Kentucky, on the 22d inst., Mrs. MILDRED MADLEY, aged 81 years.

On the 27th of August, 1862, of consumption, in the 33d year of her age, MARY E. OGDEN.

At the residence of Samuel Hinds, his brother-in-law, in Boone county, Mo., on August 16th, of pulmonary consumption, HUGH W. RICKETTS, formerly of Danville, Ky.

At his residence in Carrollton, Ky., on the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, Dr. WM. R. WALLACE, late of this city, aged 23 years.

St. Louis, Mo., and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

On the morning of the 22d inst., at her residence in Flemingsburg, Ky., Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDREWS, wife of Hon. L. W. Andrews, in the 52d year of her age.

HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLE.—The unequalled, the wonderful qualities of this rifle are now known to the world. The weapon is anxiously sought in all directions. Every man in possession of it is a garrison, every company an army. In these terrible times no loyal man should be without it.

This weapon can be loaded with fifteen charges every fifteen seconds, and the fifteen charges can be fired every five or six seconds. It can be loaded and fired sixty times every minute without the possibility of accident. It is most deadly at a thousand yards.

The agency for this weapon has been taken from Mr. W. C. Stanton by the Senior Editor of the Journal. To him good Union men may apply. If others apply, he will lodge information against them as suspicious characters. Let all true patriots send in their orders. a30 d&wtf

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT; it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cts per pot.

a26 d&wl 215

The Millions Visiting New York

FOR 30 YEARS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

Cristadoro's Hair Dye & Preservative

Made and applied within a square of the same spot. Nothing but their

UNEQUALLED PERFECTION

Has given them their WORLD-RENOWNED REPUTATION and made them take the place of all other preparations. The Dye produces any shade desired in ten minutes.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price $1, $1 50, and $3 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size. al9 deod&weow1m No 5

SOMETHING NEW

FOR Choirs and Singing-schools—THE VOICE OF PRAISE. A new volume of music with new and attractive features, by Edward Hamilton. Price, $1 single or $8 per dozen. Specimen copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Specimen pages sent free on application.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

s2 w1

RUNAWAY.

A SLAVE, TAKEN UP AS A RUNAWAY, is now in the jail of Hart county. He says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to Carr Crenshaw, of Sumner county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 5½ inches high, of black color, and weighs about 130 pounds, and is about 21 years of age. Munfordville, Hart co., Ky., Sept. 2—wtf

Administrator's Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATORS OF the estate of Caleb Dorsey, deceased, late of Jefferson county, Ky., will, on Thursday, September 11, 1862, offer for sale the following personal property, to-wit: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; 2,500 bushels of old Corn in the crib; 100 acres of Corn growing in the field; 4 Wagons; 1 fine new Top Buggy; a quantity of Oats and Hay; Potatoes in the field; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Implements of various kinds; Gearing, &c. Sums of $10 and under, cash; all sums over $10, 9 months' credit, with bond and approved security. If the property is not all disposed of on the 11th, the sale will be continued next day.

C. S. W. DORSEY,
P. D. BARBOUR,
a29 d&wtd Adm'rs of Caleb Dorsey, deceased.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MONDAY, September 1.

REMARKS.—Gold has become firmer and is in better request than at the date of our last weekly report. A heavy sale was made by a city banker on Saturday last at 17 ₽ cent premium, and on Saturday the bankers were holding the precious metal at 17@17½ ₽ cent, and buying at 15@16½ ₽ cent. Small amounts of the one and two dollar notes and of the postage stamp currency had been received, but the receipts have been exhausted by the officers of the Government, who require considerable sums in the way of change. These small notes have not yet found their way into general circulation, nor does it seem probable that they will to any great extent lessen the demand or the rate of premium upon silver change. The postage stamp currency is sold in New York at 2 to 3 ₽ cent premium, and our bankers will no doubt sell at an equal figure upon its receipt. We quote silver at [illegible] ₽ cent premium buying and 12@12 ₽ cent selling. There is little doing in Demand Treasury Notes, the bankers offering 5½@6½ ₽ cent premium and refusing to sell. Eastern exchange is dull, the nominal buying rate being ¼ ₽ cent discount and the selling rate par to ¼ premium. The weather is clear and dry, the late crops and vegetation generally needing a fall of rain. The river is very low and falling, the navigation of the Upper Ohio being almost entirely suspended. The general business of the week has been quite limited.

ALCOHOL.—We quote 75 ₽ cent at 55c, and 98 ₽ cent at 6[illegible].

APPLES, POTATOES, &c.—Light sales of new apples at $1 25@1 50. We quote potatoes at $1 15@1 25 ₽ bbl. Sales of onions at $1@1 50.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Butter dull at 8@12c. Western Reserve cheese firm at 7½@8c.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Light sales bagging at 8@11c, and rope at 9@9c.

BEANS.—Sales white beans at $2@2 50 ₽ bushel, and in demand.

BEESWAX.—Good demand at 35c ₽ lb.

COAL.—Advanced. Sales of the best Pittsburg by boat load at 12@13c; retailing at 14c.

COTTON, &c.—Raw cotton is firm, with sales of low middling to good middling at 40@42c. Batting firm at 35. Sales of G. W. and Cannelton sheetings at 22@22½c. Cotton yarns firm, with sales at 25, 26, and 27c for the different numbers.

DRIED FRUITS.—Good demand for peaches at $1 50@2 ₽ bushel. Apples scarce at 60@75c ₽ bushel.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The sales are limited at $3 10@3 10 and $4 65 for fine to superfine and extra. The demand for wheat is limited, with sales at 60@75c for red and prime white. Fair sales of oats in bulk at 34@35c. Corn quiet, with sales shelled without sacks at 34@36c. Rye is dull, with sales at 37@40c. Barley 60@70c.

FEATHERS.—There is a good demand at 30@35c.

FLAXSEED.—Unchanged, with sales at the mills at $1 ₽ bushel.

GROCERIES.—Sales of Louisiana sugar in bbls at 11@12c, yellow sugar in bbls at 12@13c, and crushed, powdered, and granulated at 14@14½c. The sales of molasses were limited at 54@56c. Coffee is firm and in demand at 23@24c for Rio. Rice 7½c by the tierce.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—The current rates are for green hides 1½@5c, dry salt at 10c, and dry flint at 12c. Leather is firm at the following quotations: harness 23@24c, saddle leather, city calf, and hog skins at 24@25c, skirting 23@25c, bridle leather 30, 35, and 38c. Tallow 7@7½c.

HEMP.—We quote at $55@85 ₽ ton for Kentucky, as to quality, and little offering.

HAY.—Sales of new timothy at $10@12 ₽ ton as to the quality, and the market is dull.

IRON AND NAILS.—Pig iron is firm at $30@31 per ton; bar iron, stone coal, 3½c; charcoal, or refined, 4½c per lb; other than bar sizes of same, tariff prices. Nails—In first hands are held at $3 10 for 10d in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, and corresponding rate for other sizes. Retail prices for 10d $4 00.

LINSEED OIL.—There is a further decline, with sales from the mills at 75c ₽ gallon, owing to the difficulties of shipping.

ROSIN.—Firm, with sales at $9.

SEEDS.—No demand; the nominal quotations are: Striped Kentucky Blue Grass, per bushel (11 lbs.), $1; Cleaned do, per bushel, (11 lbs), $1 25; extra cleaned do, per bushel (14 lbs.), $2 50; orchard grass, per bushel (14 lbs.), 75c; red top or herd grass, per bushel (11 lbs.), $1 10; timothy, per bushel (45 lbs), $2 50; red clover, per bushel, 60 lbs., $4 50@4 75; hemp, per bushel (45 lbs), $2 50; Maclura or Osage orange, per bushel (33 lbs.), $15; Canary, per 100 lbs, $4; white Dutch clover, per 100 lbs, $30, Lucerne, per 100 lbs, $30, top onions, per bushel (38 lbs.), $2 50; hydraulic cement (manufacturers' prices), per bbl, $1 75; calcined plaster, per bbl, $3; agricultural or land plaster, per bbl, $2 50, white lime (unslacked), per bbl, 80c; Peruvian guano, per 100 lbs, $6 00.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—The demand is light. Sales family and No. 1 soap at 4½c ₽ lb, and of German soap at 5½@6c. Sales of star candles at 14, 15, and 16c ₽ lb at sixty days.

TOBACCO.—It is next to impossible to make shipments, and buyers are indisposed to operate. The sales of the week embraced 383 hhds against 434 hhds the previous week. We quote

Trash	$ 5 00@ 9 00
Planters' lugs	9 75@12 50
Medium leaf	13 00@15 00
Good	15 00@17 00
Fine	18 00@23 00

Manufactured tobacco is firm and in demand at the advanced rates. We quote Kentucky at 30@70c, and Virginia at 45@85 10.

WHISKY.—Sales of raw on Saturday at 29½c.

WOOL.—In good demand, with sales washed at 43@45c.

FREIGHTS.—There are no regular rates, owing to the low water. Pound freights to Memphis are quoted at $1@1 25 ₽ 100 and to Henderson at 30c.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market—George M. Tyler.

LOUISVILLE, August 30, 1862.

The market was well supplied with all kinds of live stock during the week ending to-day, and nearly all were sold, prices ranging about the same as last week.

CATTLE.—The number of cattle in market was very large, mostly common and second rate, and they were selling nearly as fast as they came in. A good many of the best quality were bought by Government contractors. None were bought for the Eastern market. Only about 15 head in the yard at present. Prices are unchanged.

HOGS.—There was an unusually large number of hogs in market during the week, but all were sold, prices ranging nearly ½c ₽ lb lower.

SHEEP.—There was a moderately fair supply of sheep, but they are all sold. Prices unchanged.

PRICES.

Cattle, 1st quality & extra	$2 75@3 00 ₽ 100 lbs. gross.
Cattle, 2d & 3d rates	$1 75@2 50 " "
Hogs	$2 00@3 50 " "
Sheep and Lambs	$1 25@2 25 ₽ head.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

Cattle	365 head.
Hogs	645 "
Sheep	182 "

Bourbon House Stock Market—M. A. Downing.

LOUISVILLE, August 30, 1862.

The receipts and sales of live stock at the Bourbon House during the week ending to-day have been very good. The market has been well supplied and all kinds have met with ready sale.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle have been tolerably good and most all were sold, only 11 head were left on the market. A good many were bought by contractors for Government use. There were but few first rate cattle offered, and most of them were bought for the Eastern market. There has been no change in prices since last week and they continue to be low.

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs have been good. All were sold at fair prices as soon as they arrived.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The market has been well supplied during the week. All were sold at fair prices. None in market at present.

PRICES.

Cattle, 1st quality	$2 25@2 75 ₽ 100 lbs. gross.
Cattle, 2d rate and fair	$1 75@2 25 " "
Hogs	$3 00@3 25 " "
Sheep and Lambs	$1 50@2 50 ₽ head.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

Cattle	173 head.
Hogs	119 "
Sheep and Lambs	125 "

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug 26, 1862.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market places in the city, there have been received this week

	Beeves.	Cows.	V'ls.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
Total	5,022	87	467	11,779	15,197	32,549
Total prev. wk.	4,130	70	340	11,254	12,663	28,467
Av. No. ₽ week last year	4,285	110	632	9,853	10,756	25,637

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,132.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows

First quality	8 @8½	Ordinary	6½@7
Medium	7½@8		

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 8½c.

The general average of the market at 7¾c.

The most of the sales range from 7½c to 8c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 5,022.

This is 892 head more than last week, and 737 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,690 head, while the number to-day being 4,132, shows 746 head more than the average, and 632 head more than this day week.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

We have to report a break-down in the market for sheep and lambs. It gradually declined after last report through the week, and in the meantime, under the influence of the high prices that have prevailed, a very large supply was started forward. It was said Monday morning that there were 3,000 at Bergen, and the market opened so hard that two thirds of them were held back. It was also said the great supply at Albany and other points had been stopped from coming forward, so that the supply of fresh stock was not very large when the market opened Monday morning, but that did not save the decline which we estimate equal to an average of 50c a head upon sheep and lambs, from the rates of our last report.

The report from Washington market was that mutton was selling at 5@7c ₽ lb from the wholesale hooks, and lamb meat at 8c ₽ lb. This was 2 or 3 cents a pound below last week. One of the best sales of sheep that we noticed was a drove of coarse made and coarse wooled sheep from Northern Ohio, in good fair order, estimated at but ¾ average, sold early Monday morning at $4 18. A lot of prime 70 lb lambs at $4 25 asked, and $4 offered.

The prospect for the next few days is not flattering for parties who bought droves upon speculation, based on prices of two weeks past. Indeed, the prices all through July and August have ruled higher than for many years, owing to the great advance of wool.

Upon the whole, the trade of Tuesday is rather better for drovers than Monday, but not as that day week.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 15,197

Quotations—$3 37@3 50 ₽ cwt. live weight for corn fed hogs, and $3 12@3 25 for distillery fed, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market. The arrivals to-day are very heavy, and the market dull at the above quotations. The truth is, the supply is too large for the demand, except at rates very favorable to the butchers.

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	3½@3¾c	4½@4¾c
Second quality corn-fed	3⅜@3½c	4½@4½c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3½@3¾c	4½@4¾c
Large size still-fed, fat	3⅜@3½c	3¾@4c
Second quality still-fed	3¼@3⅜c	3⅝@4c

Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET

MONDAY, August 25.

The cattle market to-day was very dull, and prices somewhat lower. The offerings were large, amounting in the aggregate to 1,783 head.

Cows—75 head sold at $18 to $32 for springers, and $20 to $26 for cows and calves.

Sheep—7,500 head sold at from $2 50 to $3 ₽ head, and lambs at $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs—320 Hogs sold at from $5 to $5 50 ₽ 100 lbs net.

Inquirer.

PEPPER—25 bags Pepper for sale by
a27 d&w3 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

NUTMEGS, MACE, AND CLOVES—A full supply in store and for sale by
a27 d&w3 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

WINDOW-GLASS—300 boxes Window-Glass for sale by
a27 d&w3 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

BICARB. SODA—100 kegs English Bicarb. Soda for sale by
a27 d&w3 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

CONCENTRATED LYE—100 cases Concentrated Lye for sale by
a27 d&w3 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

jy16 d&w3m

MILLER & MOORE'S Kentucky Cider and Wine Mill.

Price $25 Cash.

WE WARRANT THIS MILL TO BE OF EQUAL GRINDING AND PRESSING CAPACITY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY TO ANY HAND MILL NOW IN USE, AND TO OPERATE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE PURCHASER OR REFUND THE MONEY.

Weight of Mill 375 pounds.

Price $25 Cash.

MILLER & MOORE, MANUFACTURERS, Louisville, Kentucky.

a27 d&wlm

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General Commission Merchants and Bankers,

63 and 65 Beaver street and 90 Exchange Place, NEW YORK.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT. ot d&wly

Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

CHEROKEE INJECTION!

The two Medicines combined being complete, and needing no other Medicine to cure the most obstinate case of **Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture,** *and is especially recommended in those cases of* **Fluor Albus** *or* WHITES IN FEMALES, *where all the old nauseous preparations have failed.*

☞ These preparations are not only as good as other Medicines, but they are far better than the best, for the simple reason that these never fail to cure in a few days, while all others do fail in many cases.

☞ They are unlike every other Medicine prescribed for **Venereal Diseases**, as they contain no copaiba or mineral poison. The **"Cherokee Remedy"** should be taken internally in teaspoonful doses. It is diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

☞ The **"Cherokee Injection"** used to be used as an injection. Its effects are healing, soothing, and mucilant. It removes all scalding heat, chordee, and pain.

☞ By the use of the **"Cherokee Remedy"** and **"Cherokee Injection"**—the two medicines at once—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say

NEVER DESPAIR! The **"Cherokee Remedy"** and **"Cherokee Injection"** WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL QUACK DOCTORS HAVE FAILED!

☞ For full particulars get a Circular, free, from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail free, to any address, a full treatise on Venereal Disease.

☞ PRICE—**"Cherokee Remedy"** $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ PRICE—**"Cherokee Injection"** $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, NO. 6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞ Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and all respectable Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

aug20 d&weow&w1amly

UNITED STATES War Claim & Pension Agency

No. 147 Main street, opposite the Galt House, LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. R. H. WOODWARD .... Agent

☞ Address Box 1,325.

N. B. Printed Blanks on hand to suit every kind of Government business. ap1 d&wlyw

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the PUBLIC as the most EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE

SALINE APERIENT

It may be used with the best effect in

Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,

And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,

No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st., NEW YORK.

AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. may9 d&wly

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

For the speedy and permanent

Cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, *Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontinence, General Debility and Irritability, Gravel*

Stricture & Affections of the Kidneys & Bladder,

which has been used by upwards of

ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS

in their private practice with entire success, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsules, or any compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

are speedy in action, often affecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is affected it is permanent. They are prepared from Vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath; and, being sugar coated, all nauseous taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary whilst using them. Nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

Dr. Bell's Treatise on Seminal Weakness,

SELF-ABUSE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c., a Pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, SENT FREE. SIX CENTS are required to pay postage.

DR. BELL'S GREEN BOOK,

A complete Treatise on GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, SYPHILLIS, &c., in all its various stages, with 97 Prescriptions in English adapted for self treatment without the aid of a Physician.

Price One Dollar.

The Pills or Books will be sent secure from observation by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the money by

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., or any Advertised Agent.

Sold by all Druggists.

RAYMOND & TYLER, Agents for Louisville, Wholesale and Retail.

jyll eod&eowly

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Chartered by the Legislature of Ky For the Cure of all Private Diseases,

A MEDICAL REPORT, JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS, *Containing Sixty Pages and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,*

ON A NEW METHOD OF treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture Varicocele and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY; containing a valuable treatise on SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from that baneful habit of self abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address, in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of Ten Cents or four stamps.

The Consulting Surgeon may be consulted daily on diseases of which the above work treats.

Our Dispensary is the only institution of its kind in America which has been established by a special charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be found in all large cities.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home free from damage or curiosity.

DR. DEWEES' REGULATOR PILLS—For female Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Married ladies in certain situations should not use them, as they would cause MISCARRIAGE. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring or the barren who desire children; warranted not to injure the health, and will last a lifetime. Sent to any address under seal on receipt of the price—$1 DOLLARS.

Office 84 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

THE UNION PRESERVED! Communication with Louisville is uninterrupted.

All transactions private and confidential. Remember the name and number. Direct all letters to GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, may16 deodly&w3m Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

On the 20th day of August, 1862, a negro boy, calling himself NOAH, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 18 years of age, very bright mulatto, 5 feet [illegible] inches high, weighing 145 pounds, has a smooth skin, straight hair, scar over the left eye caused by a burn, slim visage, small nose and mouth, long arms and body. Says he belongs to Alfred Worden, near Shakertown, Logan county, Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

a20 d&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 19th day of August, 1862, a negro man, calling himself JIM, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about [illegible] years of age, dark [illegible], 5 feet [illegible] inches high, weighing [illegible] pounds, has a thin mustache, round, full face and high forehead, wears his hair plaited, stout, heavy set, square shoulders, short legs and long body, and has two large scars on the left [illegible]. Says he belongs to the heirs of Hugh K. Mead, of Oldham county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

aug19 d&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 18th day of August, 1862, a negro boy, calling himself BOB, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 17 years of age, a bright mulatto, 5 feet [illegible] inches high, weighing [illegible] pounds, [illegible] high forehead, smooth skin, no beard, and has a very boyish appearance, and has one small scar over the right eye. Says he belongs to Joseph Palmer, of Murfreesborough, State of Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

aug18 d&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 17th day of August, 1862, a negro man calling himself BOB, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 32 years of age, black [illegible], 5 feet [illegible] inches high, weighing 150 pounds, small [illegible], thin beard, small round full face, trim and well made, and intelligent. Says he belongs to [illegible], near Tuscumbia, State of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

au17 d&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 17th day of August, 1862, a negro man, calling himself DAVE, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 21 years of age, black [illegible], 5 feet [illegible] inches high, weighing 170 lbs, very thin beard, goatee and mustache, slim visage and high forehead, smooth skin, short hair, very short neck, heavy set, square shoulders, and stout made. Says he belongs to John W. Keath, near Dalton, State of Georgia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

au17 d&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 21st day of August, 1862, two negro men, calling themselves BOB and JIM, were committed to the Jefferson County Jail as runaway slaves. Bob is about 35 years of age, dark mulatto, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds, light beard, round full face, and high forehead, scar on the back of the thumb and wrist, short legs and long body and arms. Jim is about [illegible] years of age, bright mulatto, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighing [illegible] pounds, very thin beard, and has a little [illegible] over each eye, and one in his breast. [illegible] belongs to James Logan, near Scottsville, Allen county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

au21 d&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

Law Department of the University of Louisville.

THE next session of this School will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue five months. The Faculty consists of

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.

HON. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, the Law of Contracts and Criminal Law.

HON. JAMES W. LOGAN, Professor of the History and Science of Law, International Law, and the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence and Codes of Practice.

All communications to this Department should be addressed to Prof. PIRTLE. JAMES [illegible], President.

28 [illegible]

L. LYON'S

PURE OHIO

CATAWBA BRANDY

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the public that they have established

A Depot in Louisville, Kentucky,

for the purpose of supplying the trade at the CINCINNATI prices in the States of KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, and INDIANA with their

PURE CATAWBA BRANDY.

All orders promptly attended to by

RAYMOND & TYLER, Sole Agents,

No. 74 Fourth st., opposite the National Hotel.

(COPY.)—"We have recently made a careful analysis of Lyon's Catawba Brandy for Messrs. G. Francisco & Co., of the city of New York, from samples taken by ourselves of 357 cases, and have found it to be a perfectly pure article without any foreign admixture. We therefore have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as fulfilling all the requirements of a pure Brandy for medicinal and other uses.

"JAMES R. CHILTON & CO., "Analytical Chemists."

☞ To prevent imposition, the labels on the genuine article have the certificate of DR. HAYES, of Boston printed on them. None genuine without it.

SAMUELS & JACOB, Proprietors, 45 Columbia street, Cincinnati.

NOTICE.—For Summer complaint in Children a cure is guaranteed, as it will effectually relieve that affliction, as also Diarrhœa. It is prescribed by physicians in place of Paregoric, not having the deadening effect of that medicine up on the brain. Dose for infants a few weeks old is one teaspoonful, diluted with two tablespoonsful of water, and administered by the teaspoonful every 15 minutes until relief is effected.

a5 d&w&weow6m

HOG CHOLERA!

The Great Remedy of the Age,

PATENTED MARCH 18, 1861.

HAS never been known to fail in the cure of Cholera in hogs when given according to directions.

I have opened an Office, 331 Jefferson street, opposite the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Depot for the sale of this valuable medicine. It has been tested in hundreds of instances, and never known to fail when the case was taken in time and the medicine properly given. The remedy will cost only about 1 cents to each hog, and can be sent to any part of the United States. This medicine is a liquid and is put up only in quart and two gallon bottles. The half gallon bottle is worth two dollars, and contains medicine enough for 100 hogs. The quart bottle is worth five dollars, and contains medicine enough for 50 hogs—each bottle having on its label all the necessary directions for using.

All orders accompanied by cash promptly attended to. Persons ordering medicine will remember the above prices per bottle, with an additional charge of thirty cents for the package of one or four bottles.

The medicine can also be obtained of Moorhead & Co., No. 114 Fourth street, between Main and the River, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

Science Hill Female Academy.

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will open on Monday, September 1, 1862. For Circulars, giving full particulars, apply to a23 d1m&w4 Mrs JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal.

SHELBY COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will open on Monday, September 8. The plan upon which this School will be conducted in future is fully set forth in the College Circular.

Persons desiring Circulars can obtain them by addressing the undersigned, Shelby College, Shelbyville, Ky. WM. J. WALLER, President.

a1 d&wtSept8

BELLEWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, located on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, twelve miles from Louisville, will open its session on Monday, the 8th of September. Competent and experienced teachers in Music, Painting and Drawing, the Modern Languages, &c., have been employed, and the Principal will devote a large portion of each day in instructing the pupils in the higher branches. The institution is entirely in the country, accessible by the railroad from every part of the country, and yet shut out from those excitements which are found more or less in all towns and cities. The number of pupils limited.

For further particulars apply on the premises, within a few hundred yards of Hobbs's Depot, or address the undersigned at Louisville.

W. W. HILL, Principal

Circulars, giving details as to prices and other matters, can be had on application at A. Davidson's Bookstore, R. Knott's dry goods store, or A. Craig's hat store, or by addressing the Principal through the Louisville Post-office. a19 d&w3

COAL OIL, HOME-MADE.

LOUISVILLE COAL AND CARBON OIL WORKS.

WE have one hundred barrels UNINSPECTED OIL that will stand more heat than any inspected oil in the city.

LUBRICATING PETROLEUM and BENZOLE, very cheap.

The above oils are of our own make, and will be sold low. Wm. SKENE & Co., Bullitt street.

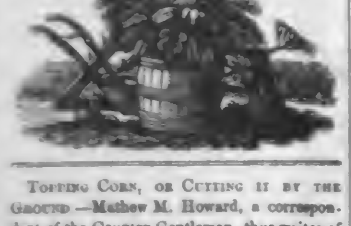
COAL OIL LAMPS

OF every description. Dealers supplied at low rates. Call and see.

may 29 jbdw Wm. SKENE & Co. Bullitt street.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.



TOPPING CORN, OR CUTTING IT BY THE GROUND.—Mathew M. Howard, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, thus writes of cornstalks as fodder:

By topping corn before it is ripe you prevent the corn from receiving that portion of the elaborated nutritive sap which it would have received from the stalks and leaves cut off, had they not been separated from the corn. On the other hand, by cutting corn by the ground before the leaves and stalks become dry, and the corn fully ripe, and setting it in shocks as soon as cut, the circulation of the sap continues, until the stalks become dry, and the corn improves in the shock. The same thing is observed in wheat; by cutting it before the kernel is hard, and placing it in shocks before it wilts, the wheat improves in the shock and will make more flour and of a better quality than it is allowed to stand until the kernel was hard.

We have two objects in view when we cut corn by the ground. Namely, the preservation of the corn and stalks from frost, which frequently occurs before the corn is ripe, and spoils corn and stalks. Whereas, if corn is cut by the ground before the frost strikes it, both may be saved and be of a good quality.

The corn grown in this section of country is not so large a stalk or ear as that grown further south; the stalks being smaller, make better fodder, and are excellent for milch cows, producing an increase of milk of the richest quality for butter-making, and the corn weighs more by the bushel than the southern corn.

I have no doubt but that corn cut by the ground before it is fully ripe may not be quite as heavy, but if it is well cured in the shock it will be equal in quality, and the small loss sustained in the weight will be trifling when compared with the loss of the corn, and the stalks for fodder when the frost strikes it before it is ripe. Surely if there should be no frost until the corn was fully ripe, the corn would be good, but the stalks would be dry and of little value. Finally, to sum up the whole matter, there is a certain state or condition at which corn may be cut by the ground, and the diminution in the weight of the corn will bear no comparison to the loss of the fodder, if the corn was struck with frost or allowed to stand until it was fully ripe, and the stalks, if well saved, will amply pay all the cost of cultivation.

I once planted two acres of corn, a part of it on the 8th, and a part on the 10th of June. It being so late in planting, I expected it would be destroyed by frost. About the middle of September there was a slight frost, but not so severe as to materially damage the corn, and fearing there would be a more severe frost I immediately cut the corn by the ground and shocked it. The corn at this time was what we term glazed, and it ripened well in the shock, produced forty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and the stalks proved to be excellent fodder, and the corn was of so good a quality that I had no difficulty in selecting the best of seed from it. At another time I had corn struck with frost before it was cut, that was equally as good before the frost came, and both corn and stalks were spoiled.

The subject of the value of cornstalks for fodder has been extensively discussed in the columns of the Country Gentleman, some advocating the cutting of them for fodder, others the feeding without cutting, and some have considered them of little value in any form. Stalks cut and well saved at a proper time, are excellent for feeding cattle, and those cut after they become dry and hard, or frost bitten and badly saved, are of little value, the best way you can fix them. I do not think it will pay the cost of cutting them for feeding.

WINTER WHEAT.—An intelligent writer in the Boston Cultivator gives our farmers the following practical hints:

I have often heard ministers preach the importance of enforcing line upon line and precept upon precept, that the impression on their dull hearers might be so durable as to produce valuable practical results.

Mr. H. Poor, formerly of North Andover, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., by his perseverance year after year in keeping the farmers of New England awake on the subject of raising winter wheat, has truly been a benefactor to his country. The lacking of faith in farming, as well as on religious subjects, is a great obstacle to progress. I have read Mr. Poor's communications on wheat raising from the first, but so little faith had I in the success of the attempt to raise winter wheat on my Wilmington land, that I did not even try the experiment.

Two years ago my son (with organs of hope better than my own) bought six quarts of winter wheat and sowed it upon about a quarter of an acre of sandy land, from which fodder corn had been cut off. This was done the last of August 1860. On the 23d of July, 1861, nearly four bushels of good wheat was cradled, notwithstanding severe drought, reduced soil, and bad cultivation. Feeling somewhat encouraged at his first attempt, he sowed about an acre the last of August and first of September, 1861. It came up well, but nearly half was killed by the uncommon icy winter. Now, July 15th, the prospect is fair for twenty bushels to the acre, on the part which survived the winter, of as plump wheat as ever grew anywhere.

The advantages of raising winter wheat over rye are apparent. First, from the land where the wheat grew, sown with rye, we should not probably have got more than two-thirds as many bushels of rye as we did of wheat. Second, rye is worth 82 cents a bushel and wheat $1 35, making a difference of 53 cents on the single bushel.

August 5th. According to appearances, our winter rye will not produce much over half as many bushels to the acre as the wheat will, although grown within a few rods of it.

SILAS BROWN.

North Wilmington.

[From the Register of Rural Affairs.]

ESTIMATING THE CAPACITY OF BARNS.—Very few farmers are aware of the precise amount of shelter needed for their crops, but lay their plans of outbuildings from vague conjectures or guessing. As a consequence, much of their produce has to be stacked outside, after their buildings have been completed; and if additions are made, they must of necessity be put at the expense of convenient arrangement. A brief example will show how the capacity of the barn may be adapted to the size of the farm.

Suppose, for example, that the farm contains 100 acres, of which 90 are good arable land, and that one third each are devoted to meadow, pasture, and grain. Ten acres of the latter may be corn, stored in a separate building. The meadow should afford two tons per acre, and yield 60 tons; the sown grain, 20 acres, may yield a corresponding bulk of straw, or 40 tons. The barn should, therefore, besides other matters, have a capacity for 100 tons or over one ton per acre as an average. Allowing 500 cubic feet for each ton (perhaps 600 would be nearer) it would require a bay or mow 40 feet long and 19 wide for a ton and a half to each foot of depth. If 20 feet high it would hold about 30 tons. If the barn were 40 feet wide with 18 feet posts, and 8 feet of basement, about 45 tons could be stowed away in a bay reaching from basement to peak. Two such bays, or equivalent space, would be required for the products of 90 well cultivated acres. Such a building is much larger than is usually allowed; and yet, without it, there must be a large waste, as every farmer is aware who stacks his hay out; or a large expenditure of labor in pitching and repitching sheaves of grain in thrashing.

In addition to this, as we have already seen, there should be ample room for the shelter of domestic animals. In estimating the space required, including feeding alleys, &c., a horse should have 75 square feet; a cow 45 feet; and sheep about 10 square feet each. The basement of a barn, therefore, 40 by 75 feet in the clear, will stable 30 cattle and 150 sheep, and a row of stalls across one end will afford room for eight horses. The 30 acres each of pasture and meadow, and the 10 acres of corn fodder already spoken of, with a portion of grain and roots, would probably keep about this number of animals, and consequently a barn with a basement of less size than 40 by 75 would be insufficient for the complete accommodation of such a farm in the highest state of cultivation.

CLEANING MILK VESSELS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette truly says there is no product of the farm that presents so much difference as butter. This arises chiefly from using vessels for holding the milk and utensils in making the butter which are soured. In my notice of the effects of having soured troughs in sugar-making, I stated that acidity was fatal to good sugar-making. It is not less so in butter-making. Milk has a peculiar acid very easily formed, which entirely takes away that rich, sweet, fine flavor belonging to good butter. A very little soured milk or cream on vessels rapidly generates enough acid to take it away. To avoid this great care is requisite. Cleanliness only is not sufficient in having the vessels well washed, but they must be carefully washed in boiling hot water, and should be boiled in it also. But as the cream is very apt to stick, even in good washing, when the vessels are boiled in water, *some pearlash or soda should be put in it*, which destroys any acidity that may be about the vessels. They should then be well sunned. I have known some good butter-makers who dispensed with the sunning when soda was used, but both are to be commended.

PRESERVING DAHLIA TUBERS.—A correspondent of the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener writes as follows: "May I be permitted to offer a simple suggestion relative to the preservation of Dahlia roots during the winter? Though carefully dried before storing away in the autumn, I used continually to lose them by the rotting of the crown, till at length the idea one day occurred to me that the mischief was occasioned through the decay of the long stalk left attached to the tubers; this becoming partially charged with fluid, kept the crown constantly wet. My remedy has been not to leave more than four inches of stalk, from this to scrape the whole of the outer covering or bark, and at the base to make a small opening which permits any watery deposit to escape. [illegible] I have preserved the [illegible], while experienced gardeners around me have complained of loss, notwithstanding that every precaution from damp or frost had been taken."

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Aug. 22, 1862.

We see from the newspapers that some members of the Legislature are violently exercised in soul over the fancied wrongs of their secesh friends. They say some persons have been arrested and imprisoned without being informed of the charges against them or being allowed a trial, and in some cases have been arrested without cause or provocation.

It is a singular phenomenon, that in no instance has an arrest been made, which has come to our knowledge, in which the individual arrested did not with vehemence assert and protest his innocence. In not a few they have without hesitancy—although well known to the contrary—proclaimed they were Union men: and even now it is well nigh impossible to extract from the most violent and bitter traitor in this section of the country an admission that he is a secessionist. In that mournful document published from Camp Chase by Governor Magoffin, amongst those outraged sons of freedom there is one man well known in our county for his surplus stock of treason, and yet he "*has never done anything,*" "*don't know what he is taken up for,*" "not because he has been wanting in devotion to his country," or "has ever been disloyal." We always knew this rebellion was founded in fraud and perjury, but the resolution wrought in the minds of its adherents must astound its authors themselves. A thoroughly converted rebel now has no more qualms of conscience in asserting that he is a "Union man" than the best loyalist among us; and whilst he does this, or the moment after, will clap his hands with joy to hear of Morgan's success, and Federal victories give him the blues. I write this to let those gentlemen in our Legislature (referred to above) know that the people understand all this sympathy with secession, and know that it is out of place and will not make any cure. So far as we are concerned in this section, I can say with confidence and truth that not one half the arrests have been made that ought to have been made for our *own protection*; that we have allowed spies to go in and out of our midst, and they have not been handled because of a proper desire to do no man any wrong without adequate proof. I aver further that no man has been taken up, or sent forward by Col. Bruce, *who did not well know* what he was arrested for, and against whom the testimony was sufficiently strong to warrant it. The manifest error of all these advocates for rebels is that no one is deemed to be liable to be handled by the military authorities until he takes up arms, whereas the most arduous efforts they make will come to nothing unless they can lay a strong, quick, and violent hand on those who use the tongue, but not a sword, in favor of this hellish cause.

Gentlemen, I know this country has the hearty sympathy of national men everywhere, but it is only now that we begin to realize the fact that we are on the border, and that it will never do for us to live on such a line of fire, blood, and death as it is likely to be so long as the secession serpent can move its body. The enormities perpetrated on Union men even in Sumner county, Tennessee, you have not half told in your columns; and if the Government does not require the citizens of that county to pay back all that it lost by Morgan's last attack, brought about by their aid and co-operation, then it will not do what Union men generally believe and assert ought to be done. One good assessment made and levied in property such as the Government lost would go far to prevent such robberies in future.

One word in regard to the numerous surrenders we have had of late on our border. Men who go to war, not having made up their minds to fight if necessary to the death, do themselves injustice. I do not ascribe these surrenders to cowardice, nor to any lack of courage, but altogether to the fact that men do not realize the truth that it is essential oftentimes to sacrifice one's own life in risking desperate deeds, rather than giving up in the face of superior numbers.

When you get authentic intelligence of that glorious fight near Nashville the other day, in which a little band of *twenty-three* repulsed a large force, fought till they were nearly smoked and burned to death, and at last came off triumphant, you can have an illustration of my idea. Those men ought to have medals or crowns of laurel, or some such testimonial, because the example they have set, if followed and *rewarded* by the Government, will in future save us from the shame and mortification the whole country has felt in so many surrenders without a shot being fired. Oh that we had men of the spirit of Leonidas amongst us! A few such men, illustrating their lives in a few such conflicts, would arouse the ardor and fire the hearts of our soldiers and officers in a manner and with a power that never will be done by a thousand surrenders.

Whatever has been done elsewhere, I venture to say that Col. Bruce is never taken without a fight; and more than that, he will *never be taken by a surprise.*

Very respectfully,

LA FAYETTE.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

HART COUNTY, Aug. 24.

For the past two weeks our town has presented quite a lively appearance by the number of citizens brought here to enlist, and otherwise connected with the army, and from the indications exhibited during the time we may feel justified in saying that the comatose condition induced by inhaling the neutrality virus has passed or is passing off, and we may expect a speedy return to consciousness and a restoration of the patriotic public heart to its normal pulsations. We have sent forth from this county men who are in good earnest about the work they have undertaken, and, under the direction of the right kind of officers, they will make a lasting impression on the enemies of their State and Government. That sickly, morbid sympathy which has in the past bound fast their characteristic energy has subsided, and, under a clear realization of the truth that a domestic enemy is as much to be dreaded as a foreign one, they purpose dealing with such on terms commensurate with their wickedness and folly. Our neighborhood furnishes in its want of fences and crops abundant proof of the desolating effects of the war that has been forced upon us by the plunderers of the country's purse, and the debauchers of its virtue. Hart county has sent forward her quota of her hardy sons to aid in stopping the flood of desolation that seems destined to submerge us, and which, if it does, will efface the last prestiges of that peace and prosperity in which we have in the past so largely shared. They have left behind them relatives and friends who are now freighting the atmosphere with wishes, hopes, and prayers for the speedy accomplishment of the design for which they have taken up arms, and for which they have torn themselves from home and friends. They have gone to fight and not to "play war;" and when the tug comes, all things being equal, heaven and earth can witness that the men of Hart did their duty. In order to the achievement of this end, the General and State Governments must do theirs; and among the numerous duties devolving on them, the first and the only one to which I shall allude, is that of selecting the right kind of men for superior officers. A bitter and a disgraceful experience in the past has taught us the importance of this, and now we ask in profiting by that experience, that our men be placed under the watchful care of officers whose patriotism is above suspicion, whose ability is unquestioned, whose vigilance is sleepless, and whose courage is undaunted. Give to our men leaders of this cast and we in confidence abide the issue. It affords pleasure to every loyal man to know that we have men of this kind in command, and we know too, to our sorrow, that we have those filling important trusts and commands for the execution of which they have not the first essential qualification.

GREEN.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

AUGUST 14, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I passed through Monroe county yesterday, and learned from the citizens that Oliver Hamilton of Jackson county, Tennessee, had made *two* raids through that county in the last *nine* days, and had stolen some 8 or 10 horses, some Government horses, and some from private citizens. On the evening of the 12th inst., Hamilton and his thieving and murdering clan took two prisoners, Nathaniel Austin, a good blacksmith, of the Gamaliel neighborhood in that county, and a young man by the name of William Heflin, of Macon county, Tenn. The marauders took these men through Tompkinsville into what is called the German neighborhood, and there brutally, savagely, and murderously shot and killed them both. They did this outrage upon these two prisoners, after having had them as prisoners for twenty-four hours. Is this the order of honorable warfare? No, sir! It may be the order of the infernal regions, or of Secessia, but not of a Christian country. *Gentlemen kill prisoners?* This piece of savage barbarity was committed on the evening of the 13th. The head of one of these poor victims was shot to pieces!

Mr. Austin left a wife and five helpless children to make their way through this abandoned world as best they can. Mr. Heflin had no family.

FIDELITAS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

FOURTH OF JULY IN BOGOTA.

BOGOTA, July 8, 1862.

* * * * * I hope the Fourth was as beautiful and pleasant a day everywhere as it was in this Andean city. We, the Americans, had no bon-fires and fireworks, illuminations, and processions, but we had quiet hearts, full of gratitude for all the recent victories of our Union arms. There was a very general calling on our Minister, Hon. A. A. Burton, of your State, and very pleasantly were we entertained by him and his lady. We have no secessionism here. Every American I know of is "flat-footed" on that subject, and the natives here are beginning to see who are their true friends. The "Stars and Stripes" that floated from the balcony of the Legation on the Fourth is the emblem that alone can shield them from foreign aggression. By the way, the European Legations here, as well as that of Peru, complimented our country by hanging their banners on the outer wall.

Respectfully yours, ———.

☞ The following notice, in regard to the new Presbyterian paper about to be started in this city, we find in the Christian Instructor of Philadelphia:

THE PRESBYTERIAN GUARDIAN.—Such is the title of a new Presbyterian journal which is shortly to appear at Louisville, Ky., to be edited by Rev. George Fraser, who enters upon this work at the urgent solicitation of Dr. R. P. Humphrey and other leading Kentucky ministers. Mr. Fraser is a native of Eastern Ohio, of Highland Scotch descent; graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1849, where he was distinguished as a debater; studied theology in the Danville seminary; was for some time pastor of a church at Nicholasville, Ky., and subsequently was settled at Newstead, near the Tennessee line, whence he was compelled to move northward on account of his Union sentiments. He is a man of ability, industry, prudence, courage, and loyalty. He will take the secession bull by the horns fearlessly.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, August 25.

SENATE.

Mr. Read, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported the House bill to amend art. 18, chap. 36, sec. 4, Revised Statutes.

Sheriffs and other like officers of circuit and equity courts and collecting officers of superior courts and their securities shall not be made responsible for the 30 per cent damages for not returning executions in the time prescribed by law, if at the commencement of the proceedings the officer has fully paid the plaintiff; or, if said execution has been partly paid, then they should be responsible for damages only on the part remaining unpaid; and, in lieu of the damages heretofore given, but changed and repealed by this act, they then shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $100, for failing to return executions in the time prescribed by law.

Passed—yeas 13, nays 12.

Mr. McHenry—Judiciary—To amend an act to fix the return day of executions, reported the same, with the opinion of the committee that it should not pass.

All executions issued on replevin bonds, or bonds having the force and effect of replevin bonds, executed since the 1st of March, 1862, and prior to the 1st Monday in January, 1864, shall be made returnable to the 1st Monday in March, 1864, provided the securities in such bonds shall give their consent in writing that the execution may be made returnable to that day.

The question being taken shall the bill be rejected, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 18, nays 5.

HOUSE.

Mr. Allen offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the practicability of borrowing for the military uses of the Commonwealth five millions of money, the rate at which it could be effected, and to report at as early a day as possible.

A message from the Senate was received, announcing the passage of several House bills and the passage of several Senate bills, and the passage of the drafting bill with amendments.

Mr. T. S. Brown offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, viz:

WHEREAS, It has been authentically represented to this Legislature that the sacred soil of Kentucky has been and is now invaded by an armed force in the Eastern, as well as various other localities and districts in Kentucky, greatly endangering the lives, liberty, and property of her loyal citizens; and it has been further represented to this body that there have been depredations committed such as is not known to civilized men; and, further, that it has been made known to this House that a large proportion of the loyal citizens have been forced to leave their homes and families and flee for safety, and are now scattered in various directions, leaving their wives, their daughters, and little ones at the mercy of these desperadoes, to be insulted and maltreated as suits their hellish inclinations; therefore—

Be it resolved by this General Assembly, That the Military Committee be, and they are hereby instructed, to report a bill to this House immediately, authorizing the Governor to raise in such localities at least four thousand troops—one half to be stationed along the Virginia line, and the other along the Tennessee line, and that said troops to be received for twelve months, if not sooner discharged, and that it shall be their business to guard the border of our State, and other portions if called upon by the Governor, and that said troops shall receive from the State Government a compensation equal to that received by the officers and soldiers engaged in the service of the United States; and that they be officered as required by law.

Mr. Conklin offered the following resolutions which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

WHEREAS, Kentucky still adheres to the conservative principles heretofore manifested through her illustrious statesman, Mr. Clay, and others, on all the great questions that threatened the peace of the nation, and, to preserve the Union and restore peace and harmony to her beloved country, she has again and again tendered her mediation, with an ardent desire that her brethren might be reconciled and be at peace as becomes American citizens; but as her mediations in the present strife have not availed, and there appears to be no alternative but to settle this unnatural civil strife by the sword, therefore—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the present General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the paramount object of the Federal Government should be to suppress the rebellion, execute the laws, preserve the Constitution, and restore the Government intact, and that we are satisfied that the best means of accomplishing these ends is by adhering to the policy enunciated by the President of the United States, in his inaugural address and his messages to Congress; in the instructions of Mr. Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, and Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris, by Mr. Secretary Smith; by the President through Mr. Secretary Cameron to Gen. Butler, in August, 1861; by Gen. McClellan to the people of Western Virginia; by Gen. Halleck to his soldiers in Tennessee; and by the resolutions moved by Mr. Sherman and Mr. Crittenden, and passed by Congress—the substance of which is appended to these resolutions, marked (A.)

That in the prosecution of the war, in our opinion, the best interests of the American people require that the military should be subordinate to the civil laws, except in great emergencies, when the good of the country may imperatively demand a departure for the time being.

Mr. Rousseau—A bill to raise volunteer forces to protect the borders of the State.

Provides for three regiments either of cavalry or infantry for one year for State service.

Ordered to be printed and referred to the Military Committee.

The House took up the Senate's amendments to the House bill to provide for drafting in a military force whenever the same is required.

Several amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

The bill to provide for a military force of ten thousand men for the defence of the State, and the pending instructions to be given to the committee if recommitted, were taken up.

Mr. Bell's amendment to the instructions offered by Mr. Huston was adopted.

Mr. Huston's instructions were then adopted, and the bill was recommitted to the Military Committee.

A Senate bill to amend the penal laws was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

The House bill requiring certain officers, teachers, &c., of this State to take an oath of office, and substitute offered by the committee to whom the bill was referred, were taken up.

Mr. Ireland offered an amendment to the substitute: [enlarging the oath.]

Considerable discussion arose on this amendment, in which Messrs. Rankin, Ireland, and Turner took part.

Mr. Ireland withdrew his amendment.

The substitute was adopted in lieu of the original bill.

THE SORROWS OF HINDMAN.—The following correspondence was found in a rebel mail recently captured on the St. Francis river, Arkansas:

GEN. HINDMAN TO MAJOR BRENT.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 19, 1862.

MAJOR: I have now at my different camps of instruction in Arkansas, and on the march to them, thirty regiments of infantry, averaging very nearly, if not quite, 1,000 men to the regiment. Of these not 3,000 are armed.

In North Louisiana I have three regiments unarmed.

In Missouri six regiments are forming for which I have no arms.

In the Indian country there are four or five regiments whose arms are worthless.

I have gathered up by purchase and impressment about all the arms in my district. It is perfectly certain that not 1,000 more guns can be obtained. Of those that I have only about 800 are valuable, the balance being shotguns and common rifles.

In response to my previous appeal for arms, General Beauregard ordered turned over to my ordnance officer, Major Lockman, some 450 damaged shotguns and rifles, and sent me a worthless battery. These I have received.

Curtis is devastating Eastern Arkansas. A gunboat and transport fleet is at the mouth of the Arkansas river; a Union force of between 2,000 and 5,000 is in the Cherokee Nation. Another Union column of about the same strength is in Northwest Arkansas.

If arms and ammunition were furnished me, I could do something in the way of defence—without them I am nearly powerless.

There are old muskets and batteries in abundance east of the Mississippi. I apply for them. The requisitions I send do not cover the fourth of my wants. I have stated the facts. Begging and complaining cannot add to their strength. Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major General Commanding.

Major G. W. BRENT, Chief of Staff, headquarters Western Department, Tupelo, Miss.

May I ask that a copy of this be forwarded to the Secretary of War immediately.

T. C. H.

Of the same date with the above, the following is from Gen. Hindman to Gen. Bragg, and is marked "private:"

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 16, 1862.

GENERAL: I hope not to be thought importunate, but if you only could realize the troubles that are upon me, I am sure you would send Cleburne and Marmaduke to me. I stand, except my staff, absolutely *alone*. There is no one to help me. For God's sake do you give me the relief I have asked for. With those two officers and the old muskets and batteries east of the river I will be content and will trouble you no more. Very respectfully and truly,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. Braxton Bragg, commanding Western Department, Tupelo, Miss.

GENERAL ARMY REGULATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ.-GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107.—1. Officers of the Regular army will, as a general rule, receive leaves of absence to accept the rank of Colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commissions in volunteer regiments.

2. The oath of allegiance will not be administered to any person against his own will. It must in all cases be a voluntary act on his part, nor will any compulsory parole of honor be received; but oaths taken and paroles given to avoid arrest, detention, imprisonment, or expulsion, are voluntary or free acts, and cannot be regarded as compulsory. All persons guilty of violating such oaths or paroles will be punished according to the laws or usages of war.

3. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence, transportation, and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage, and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private uses. All property lawfully taken from the enemy or from the inhabitants of the enemy's country, instantly becomes public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The 52d article of war authorizes the penalty of death for pillaging and plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officers or soldiers who shall sell, embezzle, misapply or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same whether the offence be committed in our own or in the enemy's territory.

4. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies must be inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and it must be returned for the same as any other public property.

5. When foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

6. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property or to enter a private house for the purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the actual pillager.

7. Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

GEN. POPE'S RETREAT—WHY, AND HOW IT WAS MADE.—The Culpepper correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following particulars of Gen. Pope's retreat.

General Pope retained his headquarters at Cedar Mountain till midnight, August 18, then mounted with his staff, and rode to Culpepper, reaching it at two. Not an inch of road that was not filled with wagons—most of them halting. Before the start, the last had passed headquarters, but only to crowd together in confusion in the darkness, and blindly grope their way over new made roads in the fields. Bivouac fires were burning everywhere; the night was clear, the starlight brilliant, and not long after twelve the moon came up; but there is a blending of light and shade on countless strange scenes which makes everything indistinct and mysterious, makes it easy to lose one's way, and almost impossible to find it. So the endless trains made little progress in the rear, and only gave promise of a worse condition in front. The General took charge in person, and his energetic efforts soon started the loitering wagons, and as he overtook successive trains, put every one quickly in motion.

There are no troops on the road at first. They have hardly begun to move; could hardly move if they tried. It is just possible for the General's cavalcade, winding its way in and out of the labyrinth of trains, and riding almost wholly out of the road, to make its way slowly forward. A regiment cannot march as a regiment till the roads are clear; nor need the troops move far on the road till the trains are well on their way. The trains are to be brought off if it costs a fight before we reach the river.

The retreat of our army and the advance of the rebels in overwhelming force are no longer secrets. Besides the reports of scouts and reconnoissances, we have the evidence of an officer who was in Richmond only last Friday, and his evidence is that in Richmond there are only three thousand troops; that the whole rebel force, from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five thousand strong, is marching on Washington, is within twenty miles or less of Gen. Pope, and hopes to flank and destroy his army. Long before this can be read at the North, it will be known in every village that Washington is again threatened by the advance of a rebel army, and that its fate is a question of days. If McClellan has sent forward his troops for once rapidly, if the North has sent them, if they meet us on the Rappahannock, if we can gather three-fourths of the rebel strength, then safety and victory. But if not?

Arriving at Culpepper, Gen Pope found its streets crowded worse than the roads, and almost the whole transportation of the army in danger of being choked and delayed until it could only be saved by fire. The first trouble was in front. Riding out he started the leading trains, started every one as he returned, ordered all hesitating or injured wagons into the fields, cleared the whole road, and returned to town. Taking his station on the court-house corner, where the trains were to divide, he spent the rest of the night with his staff, bringing order out of confusion, urging forward every train, addressing drivers, wagon-masters, quartermasters, and every one else, with a certain discretion or force of speech which nobody could mistake or disobey. By six o'clock nearly all the immense trains of the army were through the town.

I have only a moment for these hurried lines which I hope to send by an early train this morning. It was expected that the army would cross the Rappahannock by ten o'clock, but the passage of the trains was so much delayed that it will not be attempted. The corps of Banks is here, and McDowell is coming up. Both will wait the arrival of Sigel, who covers the retreat, and will not be hurried. As I write, these masses of troops are pouring in swift but orderly marches along the narrow roads and over the field toward the town—the rear already listening for the sound of following cannon. All day long the march will continue. Sigel is not expected till noon, and whatever happens, not a regiment leaves till the rear comes up. It is a wonderful retreat, for in spite of delays there is no panic among the trains, and though the troops are moving to the rear they march as if to battle. The sunlight streams out brightly, the air is cool, the day is all that can be wished if it is only long enough. No battle to-day, if any means can avoid it; perhaps none to-morrow, but on the Rappahannock, before the week closes, comes the deadliest struggle of the war.

☞ This fine and beautiful burst of patriotism is from the heart of a Massachusetts girl:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

A CHEER FOR THE BRAVE.

BY CAROLINE A. HOWARD.

Lift up the starred banner, the pride of a nation,
Whose bulwarks are hearts firm and true as tried steel;
Bear the standard still with joyous elation,
The serpent is writhing 'neath Liberty's heel!

Blest ensign of Freedom, too long has thy glory
Been dimmed by the blight of disunion and shame;
Too long has rebellion, black-hearted and gory,
Ensanguined our land and dishonored our name!

Up Freedom! now courage! the struggle is rioting;
Strike home for the right and forget not the brave,
Who, fighting and dying, forever repose in
The heart of their country, the soldier's true grave.

Be patient yet rest not, nor fear the dark surges;
For our father's of old, were parted the seas;
Each wave of our progress the foemen submerges;
Then our cause give to God an Iour Flag to the breeze!

JUNE 1862.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

CULPEPPER, VA., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN.—Gen. Banks's divisions have passed through the most fiery ordeal which any portion of our army has been called upon to endure since the inauguration of the rebellion. Since Mulligan's fight at Lexington there has been no contest during the war that has approached in stubborn fighting and desperate valor to the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, fought on Saturday Aug. 9. But, neither the sublime courage of the Generals commanding, nor the heroism of officers and men, can atone for so great a sacrifice of life made in an attempt that, from the manner and means with which it was attempted, was a military impossibility. Slaughter's Mountain, two miles in circumference at the base, rises from an undulating plain, every portion of which for miles to the north, east and west, was, during the late action, commanded by heavy batteries posted by the enemy half way up the well wooded slope. The rebel infantry were thrown out in the fields and woods surrounding the base, and occupied in large numbers the sheltered sides of the mountain. The Culpepper and Gordonsville road emerges from a wood situated two miles from the enemy's position, crosses a small run and ascends a ridge upon which our guns were planted.

On Saturday afternoon Gens. Geary's and Prince's brigades of Gen. Augur's division, and Gens. Crawford's and Williams's brigades of Gen. Williams's division, in all not quite 8,000 men, marched boldly over the ridge and on to the open plain, and assailed the rebel stronghold. For four hours this small army manœuvred in countless evolutions, advanced, and receded, laid down to escape the whirlwind of death that swept over it, and arose only to fire at an almost invisible foe. Storming with batteries, charging with bayonets, swaying backward and forward, right and left they fought, hurrahing as each well-directed volley made the foe wince, and closing ranks as the murderous fire from the hill-side left wide gaps that once were filled with loyal men. Thus they spent the terrible hours until night put an end to the carnage, and threw a mantle of darkness over one thousand forms dead or groaning with the agony of fearful wounds. The moon rose and saw a few thousand soldiers guarding the field that had caused such a struggle to retain. Before them was a revengeful foe, strong in numbers and hellish in purpose; behind them an army of brother soldiers and friends, who only awaited an order to place their front to the advancing foe; but that order never came, and midnight saw our exhausted columns driven back, while hordes of traitors plundered our dead and wounded on the field.

Morning revealed the fearful loss we had sustained. The greatest was in Gen. Augur's Division, where three Generals were lost—Gens. Augur and Geary wounded and Gen. Prince missing. The determined valor of the Generals commanding was the theme of praise from every tongue. Gen. Prince's Brigade now musters 1,800 men. Of the Staff, Lieut. Gillette alone remained unhurt. Capt. Tunnatt and Lieut. Hascall, Aids to the General, were wounded—the former mortally. Capt. Green, another aid, is missing.

The great mortality among the mounted officers who performed duty as commanders and aids on this memorable day, demonstrates again the intention of the enemy as shown in all their battles—to demoralize their opponents by picking off the officers. Such was the advantage gained by the possession of Slaughter's Hill, that every regiment brought into the field by Gen. Banks could be plainly noted, and its strength estimated. In a conversation between Gen. Stuart, of the rebel cavalry, and Dr. Stephenson, of the Third Maryland Volunteers, the generalship of our leaders in attempting a position of such strength was fully commented upon by Stuart, and the fact was elicited that there was not a regiment in our advancing army whose strength was not accurately known by the chieftains, Jackson and Ewell. Gen. Stuart told with astonishing and significant accuracy the strength of the regiments of Gen. Prince's brigade after their withdrawal from Saturday's fight. There cannot be too stringent measures used to prevent traitors in our rear from sending information to our enemies. The neglect of this heretofore has caused many a plan to fail—many a battle to be uselessly fought.

Gens. Banks, McDowell, and Pope were on the field; the former was under fire constantly. The battle is considered most brilliant when viewed in the light of a test of courage, but must be calmly pronounced a mistaken and costly effort.

Monday was set apart, by mutual agreement, for the purpose of interring the dead, and gathering in the wounded that had lain on the field since Saturday. This was done by consent of the rebels, whose artillery commanded the field. This truce was improved by the crafty Confederates, for though they presented a bold front on Tuesday, they were even then preparing for the retreat across the Rapidan, which was effected Tuesday night.

Culpepper is one vast hospital, in which, in every direction, may be seen the wounded in every stage of suffering, and often undergoing the most painful operations in plain view of the streets.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

NICHOLASVILLE, Aug. 26.

An attack was made on the rebels last night while eating and feeding their horses at James Welby's farm, six miles from Danville, about 1 o'clock, by Capt. Chiles's Home Guards, numbering forty men, and after ten minutes' fighting, routed them, killing three, wounding eight, and capturing 20 horses.

Capt. Manny with fifteen men joined the Home Guard.

We lost one man—Jim Petty, from Harrodsburg—killed and had two wounded.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 22.

Baltimoreans say since the order for drafting over 5,000 citizens of Maryland, between 18 and 45, have left that State for the South and Canada, and that the exodus is still going on at the rate of 30 to 50 per day.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent says that when Generals Halleck, Burnside, McClellan, and the chief commanders were in council at Harrison's Landing, Burnside proposed to bring up his force, making of the united army three columns of 35,000 each, and march directly upon Richmond. Burnside was supported by Sumner and one or two other chief officers, and McClellan acquiesced, but the plan was vetoed.

[Special to the World.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

There is little reason to doubt that the Army of the Potomac has effected a junction with the Army of Virginia, though no official announcement of the fact has been made. Private letters have been received which state that a union has been made, and that there is little cause for apprehension in regard to the military preparations in Virginia. The movement was an extremely hazardous one, and its successful completion reflects the highest credit on Gen. Halleck who planned and Gen. McClellan who executed it.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

The Herald has Richmond papers of the 18th and 19th. The Richmond Examiner of the 18th thinks that a great battle was impending between the rebel army on the Rapidan and Gen. Pope's forces at such time their Generals should be ready and not before, and that the battle-field would be in the vicinity of Culpepper.

The rebel Congress met in Richmond on the 18th, on which occasion Jeff Davis submitted his annual message. He leads off in his usual hypocritical style, and then alludes to the Federal Government as robbers, assassins, *ad infinitum*. He speaks of and recommends retaliatory measures to meet the laws recently passed by the Federal Government; recommends the issue of more rebel treasury shinplasters, and alludes to the building of rebel war vessels at home and abroad. The message betrays great signs of weakness in the rebel Government, for no nation that has power in its hands ever puts forth such arguments as acquiesced in murder, rapine, &c., under the name of retaliation.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 23, 9 P. M.

In St. Paul and the adjacent counties, all available horses are being gathered up, and all sorts of weapons will be used by military bands for the immediate and summary punishment of these sanguinary and rascally Indians.

At Saint Peter, the distinguished scout, got through the Indian lines into Fort Ridgely, and brought back the following:

Fort Ridgely, Aug 21, P. M.—To Gov. Ramsey—We can hold this post but little longer unless reinforced. We are being daily attacked—almost every hour—and unless assistance is rendered we cannot hold out much longer. Our little band is becoming exhausted and decimated. We had hoped to be reinforced to-day, but as yet we can hear of none coming. T. G. Sheehan, company C, Fifth Regiment of Minnesota Vol unteers, is commanding the post. Gen. Sibley cannot reach there with 1,200 troops till to-morrow, when a day of reckoning for the Indians will be at hand.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23

The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 20th, says it is thought the Indians were induced to commit the outrages by the Indians from Missouri and secession traders from that State. That, when Major Galbraith left the agency, on Friday, everything was quiet. The Indians had received their annuity goods and had all disappeared apparently satisfied with the Major's promise to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay the annuities. The first attack was made on the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, near the town of Acton, thirty three miles from Forest City, killing three men and wounding one.

On Monday morning an attack was made on Redwood. At the time the messenger left there six persons had been killed. After crossing the river he saw the Indians firing into traders' stores and other buildings. He estimated the number of Indians engaged in firing at 150.

It is stated messengers had arrived at Fort Ripley with money to pay off the Indians. The St. Paul Press of the 21st says several loads of panic stricken people from Carver and Sibley counties arrived in town last evening, principally women and children. They are greatly excited, and give exaggerated accounts of a number of Indians marching on Carver and Shaska counties; they also say St. Peter, Henderson, and Glencoe have been burned.

A private letter received in this city to-day, from Saint Paul on the 20th, says it seems to be the general opinion of the best informed citizens that the Indian troubles originated with the cursed secessionists of Missouri. Major Galbraith, one of the Indian agents, says there are now in arms 10,000 Sioux, besides other tribes from Northern Missouri.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

The steamers Blackstone and Creole arrived here from New Orleans on the 15th. All the property of John Slidell has been confiscated by General Butler. Another order commands the turning over to the United States all arms in New Orleans. The French Consul asked that French citizens might retain theirs for fear of servile insurrection. Butler replied that protection would be given by the United States in each case, and insisted that all arms of white and black should be under his control.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 23.

The steamer Cambria, from New Orleans on the 15th, has put in here. She brings the mails.

A strong petition from the city of New Orleans to the United States Government is circulated requesting Gen. Butler to be retained in command of that city.

NEW YORK, August 23.

The Times's Washington despatch has the following important paragraphs relative to the scarcity of arms for the new quota: Not long ago it was discovered that the Secretary of War, with his vigorous way of doing things, had stopped enlistments for our volunteer service just at the time when enlistments were beginning to be most needed. If it should turn out that the blunder in breaking off all the gun contracts was of equal magnitude, it will not be because the Secretary of War is not guilty of attempting to rectify it. Arms in abundance might have been ready now, of our own manufacture. As it is, we are dependent on captured cargoes and going into the foreign market.

The Times has the following:

BEALTON'S STATION, 3 MILES NORTH OF RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Friday 22d, 8 A. M.

There is a lull in the firing at the river. An officer attached to Gen. Pope's Headquarters has this moment arrived here, and says a general movement is not really expected to-day, although our forces are in readiness.

Nine o'clock, A. M.—The cannonading is now frequent and is interspersed with musketry, but is further to the right, up the river, where Sigel's command is at work. The main baggage train commenced passing this section at 6 o'clock this morning, and has taken the road for Warrenton Junction. Sigel's baggage train is now passing up the same road. This is only a necessary precaution against disaster, and must not be taken as an evidence that our army expects to get whipped.

The following is a recent letter from the Secretary of State to the British Charge d'Affairs:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

SIR: Having informally understood from you that British subjects who had merely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, had expressed apprehensions that they might be drafted into the militia under the late requisition of the War Department, I have the honor to acquaint you for their information, that none but citizens are liable to military duty in this country, and this Department has never regarded an alien, who may have merely declared his intention to become a citizen, as entitled to a passport, and consequently has always withheld from persons of that character, any such certificate of citizenship. I have the honor to be with high consideration, sir, your ob'dt. serv't.,

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

To Hon. Wm. Stuart, &c.:

First Lieutenant M. Westbrook, of the 3d regiment O. V. I., having, while in command of a picket, allowed his men to pass beyond the lines, where they were ambuscaded, and one reported killed, the President has directed his name to be stricken from the rolls.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.

The Democrat learns that on Thursday last, Rosecrans left Corinth with an army of from thirty to forty thousand men, and proceeded southwest towards Junction, where about 15,000 rebels were lying under Armstrong.

Price is at Tupelo on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with a force estimated at 25,000 men. It is probable that on being threatened Price and Armstrong will combine and give Rosecrans battle.

The withdrawal of the forces under Rosecrans will not leave Corinth exposed, as men enough remain for all emergencies.

We shall likely have stirring news from Grant's army in a few days.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 24.

Thirteen hundred prisoners of war left yesterday, eight hundred to-day, and the remainder will follow to-morrow.

The guerillas will be sent to Sandusky, and Camp Morton is to be thoroughly renovated and refitted for a camp of instruction. The prisoners from Camp Douglas will go this week.

THE SITUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Aug. 18, 1862.

This place is completely surrounded by the enemy. His pickets are within four miles of the Gap, and extend entirely across the mountain. He is twenty thousand strong in front, and reinforcements are still arriving from Knoxville. A heavy force has gone through Big Creek and Rogers' Gap.

Captain Martin's company of cavalry, sent out to watch those Gaps, was suddenly attacked by Ashby's cavalry, six hundred strong, and was cut to pieces or scattered to the winds. Out of eighty men, but fifteen or twenty have come in. Colonel Houck, of the 5th Tennessee, stationed at London, is probably cut off.

The enemy expect to starve us out, but Morgan will neither evacuate nor surrender. Supplies are now entirely cut off, and sad disaster will come if the road to Lexington is not promptly cleared.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

CAIRO, August 24.

The following despatch has just been received from Smithland:

To Brigadier-General Tuttle: By unquestionable information, I learn that the force to which Colonel Mason, of the Seventy-first Ohio, surrendered Clarksville, did not exceed two hundred cavalry, assisted by citizens in that vicinity, with shot guns and without artillery. Their whole force did not exceed four hundred. A part of their force about one hundred stayed in Hopkinsville on Thursday night. They had two wagons and the arms that were taken from our forces at Clarksville. They are recruiting, and they intend to hold Clarksville.

Dr. Franklin, Brigade Surgeon at Mound City, telegraphed to General Tuttle this morning that reliable information had just been received that a band of guerillas crossed the river last night and attacked the house of a Union man and threatened to hang him. This was at one o'clock A. M., and four miles from this place. They are about the place now.

CAIRO, August 25.

Twelve hundred rebels arrived last evening from Indianapolis, Ind. They will be sent to Vicksburg immediately.

No further particulars of the sinking of the Acacia have been received. The number lost is now stated to be four hundred, of whom seven are ladies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

A Rappahannock correspondent of a Philadelphia paper states, that, on the morning of the 21st, the rebels opened a battery on our centre and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river at this point.

The most brilliant and successful affair of the day is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of this bridge.

The rebels opened a brisk fire on one of Sigel's batteries, to which for a time our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slacked and theirs ceased, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge and Sigel offered no opposition. Everything seemed favorable, but the scene soon changed. No sooner had they crossed than Sigel opens his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolishes it, and a deadly fire of musketry assails the rebels in front; their retreat cut off, and no hope left; a few shells from our battery, a charge, and they are ours; not a man escapes. Nearly two thousand are said to have been captured and about four hundred killed and wounded. The enemy having failed in this, now hurled their forces with impetuosity and strive to outflank Sigel by crossing at French's Ford, but General Pope orders up Banks and Reno to aid Sigel, and the enemy is again repulsed and moves higher up the river. How the next attempt of the enemy succeeded I have not yet learned.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., August 23.

Gen. Brown has issued an order requiring all persons in this district who have not taken the oath to report in person immediately to the nearest Provost Marshal, for the purpose of taking the oath, and giving sufficient bonds for the faithful observance thereof. All persons who fail to comply with this order by the 25th of this month will be removed by the Provost Marshal General outside the Federal lines, and notified that if hereafter found within the lines without proper authority they will be arrested and placed in close confinement. The reason for making this stringent order is the fact that there are a number of persons who have not yet taken the oath, and the General commanding has positive evidence that they keep up direct line of communication with the enemy.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 25.

Mr. Goodell arrived from Glencoe on Saturday night, and brings the welcome news that sixty-two persons supposed to have been killed were safe. Among the party were forty-two women and children. Among them are Mrs. Galbraith and family, Mr. Links and family, Mr. Givens and family, Mr. Goodell and family, E. Rider, John Gorman, Mr. Miller, Mr. Craufsey, Mr. Porter and family, Mr. Fadden and family, and Messrs. Hawkins, Parker, Pierce, and Ashley.

As regards the fate of the missionaries, he thinks about forty families, including those between Lacquiborle and the agency, are killed. He saw all the farmer Indians gathered at Mr. Rogers's house to defend him, but thinks they must have been overpowered.

A messenger from Henderson says the half breeds scout Fencier would return to Fort Ridgley and give in names. Such assurances and belief they can hold out and can be no surrender without annihilation. The inmates know this. Col. Sibley's force was at St. Peter's at four o'clock on Saturday morning, fifty miles from Fort Ridgley, but he could not reach there before Sunday evening. Col. Callen, with 700 cavalry, was to strike across the country from Henderson, and may get there ahead of Sibley. It is believed that the Indians will get information of the force advancing, and hastily leave the fort. Col. Callen writes the further he advances the news becomes worse.

All the inhabitants were flocking into the towns.

Hon. J. R. Cleveland writes on the 21st from Mankato that he staid at New Ulm last night and saw most horrible sights. One instance he relates where he saw eight bodies of stalwart men with their throats cut from ear to ear, their skulls battered, and limbs mutilated. He knew some of them well as good citizens of Brown county.

Our opinion is that not less than 500 have been massacred.

Large portions of Blue Earth and Brown counties are depopulated. The wheat crop was left untouched, the owners flying eastward.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

The Bulletin has information from agents who left the Rappahannock yesterday morning that our troops have had frequent skirmishes with the rebels while falling back from the Rapid Ann. The losses on either side are not serious.

Gen. Pope holds the railroad bridge, as well as two commanding positions on the opposite side which the rebels have assailed several times.

Our troops are distributed along the river and have resisted all assaults. They will be able to maintain their position until a junction with the other army corps enables them to resume the offensive.

The rebels are endeavoring to turn our right and get in our rear by way of Warrenton.

The report of the capture of 2,000 rebels by Gen. Sigel is not confirmed.

The Bulletin also has a report that the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll has been arrested for language used at a Democratic meeting in Independence Square on Saturday night. Mr. Ingersoll was arrested by U. S. Deputy Marshal Schuyler and put under bonds to answer.

NEW YORK, August 25.

The steamer St. Marys from New Orleans the 17th, arrived this evening. The health of New Orleans is good. The weather very hot. Among the passengers is Count DeMasen, the French Consul.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER HIBERNIAN.

CAPE RACE, Aug. 23.

Bombay dates of July 24th report an intense excitement in the cotton market, with an advance in some instances of fifty per cent. There was great excitement also in the Calcutta market.

A conference on the subject of the cotton supply had taken place in London. A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association had met commissioners from countries which sent cotton samples to the International Exhibition. Representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, India, Australia, and the United States were present.

Italy.—It is believed at Palermo that Garibaldi still intends to embark at Massina. It was supposed that the 15th of August was fixed on as the day for a demonstration hostile to France throughout Italy.

NEW YORK, August 26.

The Herald's Warrenton Junction correspondent says military critics protest to believe our forced advances to the Rapidan were prematurely made. Jackson disturbed our figures somewhat at Cedar Mountain and possibly deranged our calculations, as a consequence he and his coadjutors assail us now within thirty miles of Manassas, and with the largest army the rebels have ever rallied East or West. We all look hopefully for the coming of McClellan. Burnside's troops are here. If ever the new levies were needed it is at this time.

Gen. Pope is still held to be equal to any emergency. The crippled but indomitable Banks is still with his command; and McDowell has an opportunity to wipe away a bloody recollection, within cannon shot of Bull Run, for he is active and everywhere present.

The Rappahannock correspondent of the Tribune says: The greatest crisis of the war occurred between Thursday morning and Saturday night. It has passed and we are safe; our army is safe; the nation is safe; for Pope's artillery is now guarding the line of the Rappahannock, and Fitz John Porter, with a very heavy force, joined Pope on Friday evening, and a host of regiments have joined and are still joining him now by way of Alexandria. Now look for the grand movement of the war within 30 days. Do not forget that Burnside has massed a large army at Fredericksburg, and Pope is nearly or quite as strong as Lee or Jackson, and McClellan is freed from the net which held him in its meshes on the Peninsula.

CINCINNATI, August 26.

A special to the Commercial from the Chaplain of the 71st Ohio, dated Fort Donelson 25th, says the rebels under Woodward, the same that took Clarksville, made an attack on the fort, but were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded. Col. Woodward's horse was killed under him, and his saddle and pistols are now in our possession. The rebels sent a flag of truce previous to the attack, demanding our surrender. The question was put to the officers—every man voted no. The enemy's force consisted of 450 infantry, 335 cavalry and two field pieces. The fort is under command of Major Vest, with four companies of the 71st Ohio, Col. Rodney Mason's regiment.

Cassius M. Clay left to-day with his brigade. Gen. Nelson has relieved Lew Wallace, and will take the field. Col. Charles Anderson, of the 93d Ohio, is appointed commander of this post. The negro brigade to repair roads leaves to-morrow. Gen. James S. Jackson, late Congressman from the Second District, is here, and will take the field immediately.

The Gazette's Frankfort despatch says an arrival from the mountains brings more cheering news. General Morgan has repulsed a large force of rebels on the other side of the Gap. He has provisions and forage for thirty days, and is in no danger. Colonel Garrard had several skirmishes with the enemy, repulsing them every time.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., Aug. 26.

The gentleman supposed to be Yancey, who arrived here the other day in disguise, was not Yancey, but Geo. N. Sanders, supposed to have been bearer of despatches from the rebel Government. He sailed by Saturday's steamer from Quebec. Sanders left Richmond on the 11th instant.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

The passenger train on the Winchester Railroad, which left there on Saturday afternoon for Harper's Ferry, was fired into about half way between these points by a party of fifty guerillas, and Edward Lucas, the express messenger, was severely wounded. The conductor of the train foolishly stopped it in compliance with the order of the gang. Four soldiers of the 1st Michigan regiment were taken prisoners. The train with its contents was then destroyed and the guerillas made off with their prisoners.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.

No list of passengers of the Acacia has yet been received.

Mrs. Robert Dale Owen and Mrs. Richardson, wife of Capt. Richardson, of the 53d Ohio, are lost.

It is ascertained that not more than thirty persons perished.

Breckinridge is reported to be moving his entire army to Santanobia. Cavalry scouts in Northern Mississippi are impressing every man under fifty years of age.

Gen. Grant has ordered non-residents here to be enrolled in case of draft in their respective States proportionate to the draft made among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments of their own States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

The estates of Lee and John A. Washington are about to be sold in Virginia, under the law requiring payment of direct taxes.

COLUMBUS, O., August 25.

General Thomas, of Kentucky, made a clean sweep of the rebel prisoners of war at Camp Chase. He released over 1,200 yesterday. They will be sent to Cairo, 800 of them starting by Tuesday morning's cars. Over 600 political prisoners still remain there. Several officers took the oath of allegiance and remained.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

MADISONVILLE, VIA EVANSVILLE, August 26.

The guerillas gave us a fight two miles from town to-day in ambush by firing on our cavalry, which, after falling back, dismounted and drove them back a mile, where we waited for infantry.

After fifteen minutes' brisk firing the rebels broke and fled, being attacked by two companies of infantry. I would have surrounded the whole gang but for the heat and dust, and having had a forced march, which totally exhausted the infantry.

The hills and woods prevented the use of cavalry. Five are reported killed and seventeen prisoners taken. Six of our men are wounded, two mortally. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, 65th Indiana, commanded the infantry and Capt. Platten the cavalry. The rebel Johnson is reported to have fled toward Hopkinsville to bring up reinforcements on their way from Clarksville.

J. W. FOSTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 26.

The latest intelligence from New Ulm is up to Saturday night. The village was mostly burned up.

An arrival from Crow Wing direct brings the information that Hole-in-the-Day, the great Chippewa Chief, has issued a proclamation that he would not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians after Tuesday, warning the whites to leave the country before that time.

Hole-in-the-Day sends a message to Commissioners Dale and Judge Cooper to come and make a treaty.

The Chippewa agent, Walker, against whom complaints have been made by the Chippewas, is reported to have committed suicide in a fit of insanity.

The Chippewa difficulty, following so close upon the Sioux raid, causes great alarm.

The Northern part of the State is making earnest application for military aid.

Despatches from Col. Sibley of the 25th says he arrived at St. Peters on the 22d, and has been actively engaged in affording all the aid possible to the beleaguered villages. Mr. Fowler, with fifty mounted men, made a reconnoissance to Fort Ridgley on the previous morning, and returned to St. Peters at three o'clock on the morning of the 26th, and bringing the bodies of some women killed within twenty miles of St. Peters, reports the destruction of property beyond calculation. The Indians attacked New Ulm on Saturday. The fight continued till late in the evening. Nothing has been head from there since.

Col. Sibley asks for a full regiment to be at once sent up, armed and equipped, and thinks that they and still more will be needed before the Indians are subdued. He thinks they will have four or five thousand warriors to meet sooner or later.

L. A. Evans, Mayor of St. Cloud, writes the Governor that a committee of reliable citizens had been appointed to visit the scene of the recent reported murders, and had just returned. They went as far as Paynesville, and found some two hundred persons in the vicinity of that place and Norway Lake murdered.

Paynesville petitions the Governor to send a company to protect the lives and property of the people of Stearns, Meeker, and Monongahela counties. Many persons were driven from their homes, leaving their crops but partially harvested.

Arrivals at this city from New Ulm report the usual shocking scenes, which are too horrible to recount.

GREENVILLE, MO., Aug. 25.

Major Lippert, of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, with two hundred men, met a body of rebels three hundred and fifty strong yesterday, between Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau, and after a fierce engagement routed them. Thirty of the band were killed, fifty wounded, and sixteen taken prisoners. A number of horses, several wagons, side arms, ammunition, and their entire camp equipage was captured. The rest scattered through the woods, and it is not probable they will again join together. Parties of National troops thoroughly armed and equipped for guerilla chasing are after other rebel bands.

General Blunt has probably ere this engaged Coffee's forces, provided the latter gained sufficient courage to stop running after forming a junction with Rains' forces at Greenfield.

FURTHER BY THE HIBERNIA.

FARTHER POINT, August 26.

By the steamer Hibernia, which passed this point this morning, we have received the following highly interesting letter, written by Earl Russell in reply to a despatch from Mr. Seward:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. SEWARD.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, July 26.

Sir: I have left hitherto unanswered the despatch of Mr. Seward which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so partly because the military events referred to in it were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, far from being decisive, and partly because there was no proposal in it upon which Her Majesty's Government was called upon to come to any conclusion.

Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that her Majesty's Government in its opinion on the first of these points was not mistaken. Victories have been gained, reverses have followed, positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the Capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned. These events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in the hospitals. While such measures as the confiscation bill have been passed through both Houses of Congress the proclamations of Gen. Butler at New Orleans have been issued, and they both go to bear evidence of the increased bitterness of the strife. The approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his despatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry, which already afflicts the country so lately prosperous and tranquil. Nor on the other point to which I have adverted have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the Great American Union had seceded and made war on the Government of President Lincoln, down to the present time, her Majesty's Government has pursued a friendly, open, and consistent course. They have been neutral between the two parties to a civil war. Neither the loss of raw material of manufacture, so necessary to a great portion of our people, or insults heaped on the British name in speeches and newspapers nor a rigor beyond the usual practice of nations with which the Queen's subjects attempting to break loose from the blockading of the Southern ports have been treated, have induced her Majesty's Government to swerve one inch from the impartial neutrality. At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answers to the Governors of eighteen States, namely, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of the nation. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

CHICAGO, August 26.

The St. Paul Press of the 24th says that, on careful consideration of the evidences accumulated, it is forced to the conviction that white men were instrumental in producing the Indian massacres. For weeks past white men, missionaries, have been among them, and facts that remote tribes of Yantonnas and Catheads moving in concert with Sioux, that large force attacked a fortified artillery post like Fort Ridgely. The attack is without a precedent in Indian history. That Indians are butchering Missourians who have spent their lives among them and who in ordinary disturbances would possess great influence over them, all these things seem to indicate some directing intelligence superior to that of the Indian. We are forced to the conclusion that this outbreak is part of a deliberately concerted plan, its purpose being to embarrass and distract the General Government by alarming it for the safety of the frontier, and requiring retention here of a large number of troops who might otherwise be differently engaged.

GREENVILLE, MO., Aug. 26.

Since the battle of Lone Jack, Gen. Blunt, with a formidable force, has been pursuing the combined rebel bands under Coffee and Quantrell. It was expected they would form a junction with Rains at Greenfield and offer him battle. All hoped such would be the case, for Gen. Blunt had sufficient forces to dispel any feelings of apprehension as to the result being other than a victory for the national arms. The guerillas would also have almost their entire strength in the engagement and with their defeat and dispersion would virtually end the guerilla raids in Missouri, but the rebel Rains was not at Greenfield.

The bands of Coffee and Quantrel fled on. The Arkansas alone promised safety, and that was gained as speedily as possible.

Gen. Blunt, having found further pursuit useless, has sent his artillery and cavalry to Fort Scott. His infantry yet remain in the vicinity of Greenfield, where all at present is quiet.

In Arkansas Coffee and Rains have formed a junction, and are recruiting and reorganizing, evidently for further depredations.

Gen. Blunt's force is so disposed that it can keep close watch and speedily move to any point required.

With the exception of small roving bands, the State at present may be considered free from Confederate forces, though they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to again swarm over it.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

From information received from various quarters thousands of men have passed over into Virginia, principally from the eastern counties of Maryland. An entire company of cavalry left Montgomery county on the Potomac last week and squads are constantly moving into Virginia.

Twenty-one prisoners of war and about as many prisoners of State have just been released from the old Capital prison on the usual conditions. Upwards of three hundred are still retained. Among them are Mr. Malburv, who had been discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, but who was afterwards arrested for carrying the rebel mail from Maryland to Virginia, and Captain Matthew Clark of the former State, who was detected recruiting for the rebels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The steam gunboat Unadilla has arrived from Port Royal. All was quiet on the 20th. The health of the squadron and troops was good.

The excitement about the rebel ram at Savannah had subsided, a deserter having reported her a failure, leaking badly, and difficult to steer.

LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

FOUR-HORSE THRESHER,
With Wrought Iron Cylinder.

WE have, during the last seven years, manufactured and sold over two thousand of these Threshers. The cylinder of the thresher is made of wrought iron instead of wood, and all of the shafting liable to wear to made of steel instead of iron. The great advantage of the iron cylinder is that it is lighter than wood, much more durable, runs with greater ease and regularity, is *so far less liable to get out of balance*, and is in every respect more reliable and efficient.

PRICE:

Complete Four-Horse Power and Thresher, ready for use......$140 Cash

TWO-HORSE POWER AND THRESHER.

The Two-Horse Power and Thresher (which is also arranged for four levers) is made in the same style as the Four Horse, with *wrought iron cylinder*. This machine is proportionably lighter than the Four-Horse, and is admirably adapted for the farmer's own use. This machine will thresh from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat per day or 300 to 500 bushels of oats per day.

PRICE:

Two Horse Power and Thresher complete......$125 Cash

ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS and THRESHERS

PRICES:

Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (2-horse)......$180 Cash
Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (1-horse)......$140 Cash

KENTUCKY CIDER MILL.

This is the most efficient, simple, and durable Hand Cider and Wine Mill yet introduced; works much easier and grates the apples much finer than any other make; with a better and more powerful Screw and Press than can be found in any other Mill. It is neatly and substantially made, and will average about FIVE BARRELS OF CIDER PER DAY by hand. We will warrant this Mill to be of equal capacity in *every respect* to either the Kramer or Hutchinson Mills, which retail at $40.

☞ In ordering be particular to state "Miller & Moore's Kentucky Cider Mill."

Price at Louisville......$25 Cash

Manufactured by

MILLER & MOORE
(Successors to MILLER, WINGATE, & CO.),
LOUISVILLE, KY.

je25 d&w&wtSep1

DIED.

On the evening of the 21st inst., at the residence of James Moore, Esq., Shepherdsville, Ky., Miss MARY ELLEN PRICE, daughter of the late F. M. and Eleanor Price, formerly of this city, in the 23d year of her age.

In Elizabethtown, on the 21st inst., an infant son of T. J. and Mary L. Phillips, aged three months and twenty-five days.

At Rock Haven, Kentucky, on the 20th Aug., Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM, in the seventy-first year of his age, of sun-stroke.

In Meade county, Ky., Col. HENRY D. BOONE, on the 16th instant, at half past three o'clock in the evening, aged 73 years, 1 month and 8 days.

In Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 21st inst., JAMES HENRY, infant son of T. J. and Mary E. Phillips, aged 3 years, 5 months and 26 days.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR *on the four sides of each box.*

FACTORY No. 81 Barclay Street New York
(*Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street.*) june3 d1y

$200 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living ten miles south of Glasgow, Barren county, Ky., on the 7th inst., two negro men—one named JACK, copper colored, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighing about 170 lbs and high forehead—the other named JOE, copper colored, about 16 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighing about 175 lbs, low forehead, with fan marks just above the eyes.

I will give the above reward for the above named boys if taken in a free State and secured in any jail in this State so that I get them, or I will give $100 for either of them if taken in a free State and secured in this State so I get them, and if taken in this county I will give $25 for either of them, and if taken in the State out-side of this county I will give $50 for either of them secured in any jail so I get them.

aug19 d&aug24 w4* JONATHAN JEWELL.

Proposals for Printing Paper.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Springfield, Ill., August 15, 1862.

IN pursuance of the provisions of Section thirteen, Chapter eighty-four of the Revised Statutes of 1845 of this State, proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of October next (at which time said proposals will be opened) for furnishing two thousand reams of Printing Paper, 25 by 38, and in other respects not to be inferior to the paper furnished for the use of the last session of the Legislature. All of said printing paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State at the State House, in Springfield, in 500 reams to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January next, 1500 reams on or before the 1st day of February next, and 500 reams on or before the 1st day of March next.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to enter into bond to the people in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality, and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they shall furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms and conditions, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

a26 w3

NOTICE.

On the 7th day of Aug., 1862, a negro man, calling himself PATRICK SPENCY, was committed to the jail of Jefferson county as a runaway slave. He is about 31 years of age, light brown skin, or dark mulatto, weighing 180 pounds, 5 feet 9½ inches high, fine beard and mustache, slim visage and high forehead, small scar on the left side of his forehead, short legs and long body, a very stout and well made man. Says he belongs to Lenidas Jarrett, of or near Murfreesborough, State of Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

mar21 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS J. J. C.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.

R. M. INGALLS,
Commission Merchant,

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY and country dealers to his stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, which are offered at manufacturers' prices. These goods comprise the best qualities and latest styles, and many kinds are offered at LESS THAN PRESENT COST to close consignments. R. M. INGALLS,
416 Main street, up stairs, between Fourth and Fifth sts.,
a18 w3m Louisville, Ky.

MURRAY, EDDY, & CO.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES,

DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY. DAILY.

Capital Prizes from $5,000 to $40,000.

TICKETS FROM $1 TO $10.

Manager's Official Drawings sent to all Correspondents.

Orders for Tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention addressed to

MURRAY, EDDY, & CO.,
Box 184, Louisville, Ky.

a5 wtf

NOTICE.

There was lodged in the jail of Meade county, at Brandenburg, Ky., on the 7th day of July, 1862, a negro boy, named GEORGE, of yellow complexion, about 16 or 18 years old, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and says he belongs to Mrs. Artemesia Arnold, Wyoming, Bath county, Ky.

The owner of said boy can have him by calling on me, paying all charges, and proving property. Said boy was taken in Indiana on the 5th of July, 1862.

G. W. WEBB,
Jailer of Meade county, Ky.

P. S. Said boy now says he belongs to Hiram Dean, at Dean's Wood-yard, in 11, tow a water, Tenn., on the Mississippi river, and that his name is Charles—commonly called Charley.

jy29 w4 G. W. WEBB, Jailer.

NOTICE.

On the 3d day of July, 1862, a negro boy calling himself AARON GILROY, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 23 years of age, dark brown skin, 5 feet 1½ inches high, weighing 125 lbs, smooth skin, no beard, round face, high forehead and cheek bones, broad across the forehead, and has a boyish appearance. Says he belongs to Robert Duren of Alabama, and was purchased of Mr. Hawkins, of Lexington, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jy11 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 11th day of July, 1862, a negro man, calling himself WILL, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 24 years of age, light brown skin, 5 feet high, weighing 135 pounds, thin beard, slim visage, high forehead, wears his hair plaited, scar on the back of the right hand, short legs and long body and arms, straight, trim and well made, and a very intelligent negro. Says he belongs to Wm. R. Allen, of Tuscumbia, Ala.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jy11 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

U. B. EVARTS,
Dealer in Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Machine Oil, Naptha, and Benzole.

MY COAL OIL is the best inspected article, warranted perfectly safe. Dealers and consumers would find it to their interest to give me a call before making their purchases. Fourth street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. jy15 w4

CECILIAN COLLEGE

WILL resume her regular Course of Instruction on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT. This Male Institution, conducted by H. A. CECIL & BROS., is six miles west of Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS, IN ADVANCE, EITHER CASH OR GOOD NOTES.

Board and Tuition in Preparatory and Commercial Department......$61
Board and Tuition in Classical Department......65

EXTRA.

Music and Dancing, each......10
Books, &c., will be furnished at cheap cash rates.

☞ For particulars address
jy8 wt4epl H. A. CECIL & BROS.

NOTICE.

On the 28th day of June 1862, a negro boy, calling himself JACK, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about fifteen years of age, dark brown skin, 4 feet 9½ inches high, weighing 90 pounds smooth skin, slim visage, and high forehead, small scar under the right eye, also, scar across the instep of the right foot. He is a very likely and sprightly boy, says he belongs to E. K. Barns, of Springfield, State of Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jr3 d3 &wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 28th day of June, 1862, a negro boy calling himself JOSEPH DOYLE was committed to the Jefferson County Jail as a runaway slave. He is about 18 years of age, a bright mulatto, 5 feet high, weighing 100 pounds, round full face and some freckles, very thin eyebrows and low forehead, hair inclined to be straight, short flat nose, neat and slim made, and intelligent. Says he belongs to Wm. Hallgood, of Tuscumbia, Ala.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jy3 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 23d day of June, 1862, a negro man, calling himself JOHN, was committed to the Jefferson county Jail as a runaway slave. He is about 45 years of age, dark mulatto, 5 feet 9 inches high, weighing 150 pounds, heavy goatee and light mustache, round face, high forehead and cheek bones, small ears for a negro, straight steel mixed hair. He says he belongs to Dr. James Hillom, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jy3 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the undersigned, proprietors of the Boone Tobacco Warehouse, will pay for no Tobacco sold by them to any other party than the owner unless on the written order of the owner except when the parties applying are personally known to them or satisfactory references given.

GLOVER & CO.

Louisville, June 16, 1862. j17 d1&wtf

NOTICE.

On the 6th day of June, 1862, a negro man, calling himself HORACE, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 35 years of age, black color, 5 feet 6½ inches high, weighing 170 pounds, heavy goatee and mustache, slim visage, high forehead and pop-eyed, heavy suit of hair (plaited), middle finger of his right hand off, and a large scar on the back of the left wrist, crippled in the left hand, a little stoop-shouldered, and bow-legged. Says he belongs to Thos. Fumas' heirs, near Nashville, Tennessee, on the Lebanon turnpike.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

tune13 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 30th day of June, 1862, a negro girl, calling herself SARAH, was committed to the Jefferson county Jail as a runaway slave. She is about eighteen years of age, dark mulatto color, five feet one inch high, weighing 100 lbs; delicate form, and in fine health, smooth skin and low forehead, and a high upper lip and of waved hair; rather delicate features. Says she belongs to William Bell, of St. Louis, Mo.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jy3 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 16th day of June, 1862, a negro boy, calling himself FRANK, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about fifteen years of age, bright mulatto, 5 feet 1 inch high, weighing ninety pounds, smooth skin, high forehead, well made, and intelligent, has rose and thick lips, says he belongs to James Brown, of Franklin county, State of Tennessee, near Hawkerville.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

j 24 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has lost by transmission through the mail, Certificate No. 1,443 of the Commerce Bank of Kentucky for fifteen shares of stock in said Bank, issued on the 24th February, 1861. This is therefore to give notice that I will apply to said Bank for a new certificate, and I hereby call on all persons to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued by the Bank in lieu of the one lost.

Stallonville, Ky., June 3, 1862. V. L. WITT.

1st w3m

NOTICE.

On the 24th day of June, 1862, a negro boy calling himself BILL, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 15 years of age, dark brown skin, 5 feet 1 inch high, weighing 100 lbs, round full face, smooth skin, high forehead, flat nose, thin lips, very small scar over the right eye and a large one on the second toe of the right foot (caused by a cut with an ax), trim and well made, and a very sprightly boy. Says he belongs to Col. David Maxwell, at or near Searcy, State of Arkansas.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jr3 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 5th day of June, 1862, a negro man, calling himself ANDERSON, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 30 years of age, mulatto color, 5 feet 1½ inches high, weighing 150 pounds, small goatee and mustache, full ear, small scar on the left eyebrow, high forehead and a beautiful suit of hair, slim and trim made, short legs and long body. Says he belongs to Lok Weakly, of Rutherford county, State of Tennessee, and near the town of Smyrna.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jun13 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 4th day of July, 1862, a negro man, calling himself BILL, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 25 years of age, light brown skin, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing 160 lbs, heavy, thin beard, and small goatee, slim visage, thin lips, and high forehead, and trim made. Says he belongs to William Todd, near Murfreesborough, State of Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jy11 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 23d day of May, 1862, a negro man, calling himself GREEN, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 24 years of age, black skin, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing 175 pounds, smooth skin, no beard, slim visage and high forehead, small scar on the left side of upper lip caused by a burn, and has a boy appearance, one upper jaw tooth broken out, and has a bold appearance. Says he belongs to Isaac Mangus, of Bedford county, Tennessee, near Shelbyville.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

mar21 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 24th day of May, 1862, a negro man, calling himself ADAM, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 25 years of age, mulatto color, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing 140 pounds, thin goatee and mustache, full face, and a heavy, bushy, curly head of hair. Says he belongs to John Johnson, of Bedford county, State of Tennessee, near Shelbyville.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

may27 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

Committed to Jail.

Committed to the jail of Livingston county, March 21, 1862, a negro man named WILLIAM JOHNSON, of dark copper color, nearly black, 5 feet and 4 inches high, weighing about 145 lbs, and will not tell who his owner is. The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him, or he will be dealt with according to law.

T. L. LEFFER,
Jailer of Livingston county,
Smithland, Ky.

ap29 wtf

Palmer
PATENT LEG & ARM.
1609 and 376 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

THIS ARM and HAND are so perfect imitations of nature that the wearer's loss is quite unnoticed. The Patent Leg has been in use 14 years, and the inventor has received (over all competitors) *fifty most honorary awards* from distinguished scientific societies in the principal cities of the world; among which are the great Medals of the World's Exhibitions in London and New York. Nearly 3,000 limbs in daily use, and an increasing patronage indicate the satisfaction the Palmer Leg has given. The Original Patent has been extended, and the inventor has removed to the establishment No. 1,609 Chestnut street, built (at an expense of $25,000) expressly for the business. Pamphlets, giving full information, sent gratis to every applicant.

de6 wly B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

NOTICE.

On the 31st day of May, 1862, a negro man, calling himself GEORGE, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 3- years of age, dark brown skin, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighing 150 pounds, heavy whiskers and light mustache, high cheek bones and low forehead, fair eye brows down on his temples, thin lips, and flat nose. Says he belongs to Dr. Searcy, of the State of Alabama, near Huntsville.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

jun5 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

RUNAWAY.

There was lodged in the Hart county jail, on the — day of April, 1862, as a runaway, a negro boy, calling himself DAVE, of copper color, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 160 or 170 pounds, tip end of fore finger of left hand cut off, and slight scar on forehead. Says he belongs to A. O. F. Nickolson, of Columbia, Murray county, Tenn. Dressed in army clothes.

The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. FITZPATRICK, Jailor H. C.,
a8 d10&wtf Munfordville, Ky.

Runaways Arrested.

Committed as a Runaway Slave,

To the jail of Bullitt county, by Judge Carpenter, on the 13th of September, 1861, a copper colored man, named JIM, about 45 years old. Says he belongs to Wm. Hampton, of Charleston, S. C. Has several noted marks about his person. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN STRINGER,
Jailer Bullitt county,
Shepherdsville, Ky.

may30 w14

NOTICE.

On the 7th day of May, 1862, a negro man, calling himself CLAYBORNE, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 31 years of age, very black, 6 feet 3 inches high, weighing 155 pounds, right middle finger off and the hood badly injured by a cancer, smooth skin and small goatee, high forehead, a large scar on the right side of the head, flat nose, and thick lips. Says he belongs to Joel Wright, of New Orleans, La.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

may11 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

On the 7th day of May, 1862, a negro man, calling himself WILLIAM, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 30 years of age, light copper color, 5 feet 6½ inches high, weighing 140 pounds, heavy whiskers and mustache, slim visage and high forehead, small scar on the right eyebrow; has worked at the carpentering business, and speaks intelligently. Says he belongs to Thos. J. Jones, of Madison county, State of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

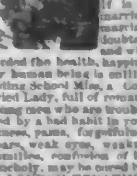
may13 d3&wtf W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

DR. LA CROIX'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

250 Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs.

☞ PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. ☜

☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.



ON THE INFIRMITIES OF Youth and Maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indigestion, and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages and illustrated with upwards of one hundred & thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain serious doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have recently devoted much of our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent—such men as CIVIALE, LENOIRE, RICORD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLINGS of the French and English Hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal Hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c., &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of the various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care, whether male or female, will now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞ Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX.

☞ To ensure safety to all letters simply address

"THE LA CROIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE,"
aug28 wtf No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.